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U-Boat Toll on Atlantic Shipping Rises; Allies Shoot Down 31 of Axis Planes, Smash Supply Convoy Bound for Tunisia

New submarine tactics by Germans increases peril — Progress in escort ship defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today the U-boat situation had considerably worsened, with more German submarines than ever on the prowl and the toll of ship sinkings in March rising steeply over February losses.

"The submarines have adopted new tactics," he told a press conference. "It's a serious situation. Nobody's complacent about it or should be."

The Navy Secretary reported a marked improvement, however, in the production of destroyer escort craft, new-type vessels in which the Navy is putting great store as a means of whipping the submarine menace. He said the bottleneck of engine production for the ships was being gradually cleared and announced that one plant was producing turbo-generators for destroyer escorts at the rate of 50 a month.

This output, attained in a General Motors factory which was an empty hayfield near Syracuse, N. Y., nine months ago, was sufficient to equip 25 of the fast miniature destroyers a month, he added.

Adopting advanced techniques as new submarines have come off the Nazi production lines to augment wolf packs, the U-boats are now concentrating in the mid-Atlantic, working equally on the route to Britain and on the sea highway to the Mediterranean, Secretary Knox said. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, recently revealed that the submarines were operating not only in packs but "in echelons of packs."

In Diagonal Line

This tactic, it was explained in Navy quarters, meant that submarine packs would be disposed in a diagonal line along one of the convoy lanes, from which positions the groups could make feints to draw off escort vessels or launch simultaneous attacks from several directions against the line of convoyed ships.

If at night, the attack would be made from the surface, with everything in readiness for a crash dive if searchlights should locate the attacking craft. In daylight the onslaught would be made from periscope depth.

Asked if the Navy had any data on the effect which heavy Allied bombing of the U-boat pens at Lorient and other bases along the European coast was having, Secretary Knox said it was difficult to assess how soon the raids would begin to weigh in the Battle of the Atlantic, but that it could be assumed that the continued blasting was thoroughly disrupting activities around the submarine bases even if the bombs were not crashing through the heavy concrete roofs of the pens themselves.

Destruction of housing, rail facilities, electric light plants and

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Associated Press

Morgenthau Discusses Postwar Currency Proposals

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., discusses with a trio of Senators the Administration's plans for postwar currency stabilization. Left to right: Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Mr. Morgenthau, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Currency-Trade Legislation Asked; London Scans U. S. Monetary Plan

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The Administration is asking Congress to give its approval to these twin pillars of postwar economic recovery:

1. A world-wide stabilization of currencies on a gold foundation.

2. Renewal and negotiation of further reciprocal trade treaties to promote the peace and the prosperity of the participating nations.

Substantial, quite probably decisive, support is in evidence for both projects.

Present indications are that the former Republican opponents of the trade pacts will not make a party issue against renewing the act at this time, primarily because they consider the agreements unimportant during the war but also because they do not want their opposition to the treaties construed as isolationist at this moment.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, completed his executive discussions with the three monetary committees of the House of Representatives prior to releasing the full details of a stabilization program which he declared is essential to avert the threat of monetary chaos after the war.

International Currency

The American proposal, now in the hands of 34 Finance Ministers of the United Nations, contemplates establishing a new bookkeeping currency unity to be called "unitas" and backed by gold. The United States would place $5,000,000,000 at the disposal of the fund.

Control of this fund would be in the hands of an international board whose representation would be based on the trade of each particular country and the gold contributed. No nation, however, would control more than 25 per cent of the voting power.

The established channels of international trade would be retained in full by all signatories and international banking for all international transactions.

The 1934 tri-partite monetary agreement would be extended to cover virtually all United Nations. Under that pact, England, France and the United States agreed not to devalue their currencies without consulting each other.

The gold standard would be reestablished on an international basis. Apparently the signatories would be permitted to have their own currencies which would circulate internally, but trade balance of payments would be settled in "unitas."

Like Keynes Plan

In broad outline the American monetary program is similar to that recently outlined by John Maynard Keynes, British Treasury technical specialist, who also has suggested a world currency, to be known as "bancor" and backed by gold.

"Our own thinking along the line of currency stability," Mr. Morgenthau emphasized, "has not been addressed to concocting some panacea that will automatically cure all the economic ailments of a postwar world. Rather, we have attempted to address ourselves to the specific problem of foreign exchange stability and the commonsense way of achieving this end."

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia said he would favor "some sound plan to stabilize international currency." Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado said it was his understanding the objective of the plan is to "stabilize world trade," and added: "I would say that its objective is absolutely necessary in the postwar period."

Prefatory to the opening of pub-

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Commons to Debate Any Currency Project

By the Associated Press

London, April 6

The House of Commons was promised today that it would have an opportunity, if it desired, to debate any postwar currency plan evolved in a forthcoming conference of representatives of the United Nations.

The assurance was given by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question. He added that a white paper by Lord Keynes, the economist, clarifying Great Britain's outlook on the postwar financial world, would be available tomorrow. Lord Keynes was John Maynard Keynes before he became a peer last year.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—First British comments on the proposed American currency plan have been focused more sharply on differences between this scheme and the British plan, known as the Keynes plan, rather than on their underlying similarity.

The greatest interest has been aroused in city circles of London by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's announcement of the United States monetary plan and of a currency conference which is to be called to discuss the whole question of postwar international finance.

The British and Russian Governments, it is understood, have already indicated informally to Washington their readiness to attend such a conference and China is also confidently expected to accept soon. There is some reason to believe, however, that the meeting may not be held as soon as American reports anticipate.

Britain Wants Time

The end of this month is the date mentioned in dispatches from Washington, but it is believed here this is too early. Even the food conference, scheduled for April 27, is likely to be put off a bit, it was said.

In British financial circles comment today centers on three main points.

The first is that there is an apparent absence of co-ordination—in fact, that the British and United States Governments approach the projected conference with separate plans that seem to be competitive. There is also some criticism of the British Treasury for its failure to publish sooner its White Paper based on Lord Keynes' plan.

The fact is, however, that these rival schemes are perhaps less rival than they appear on the surface. It

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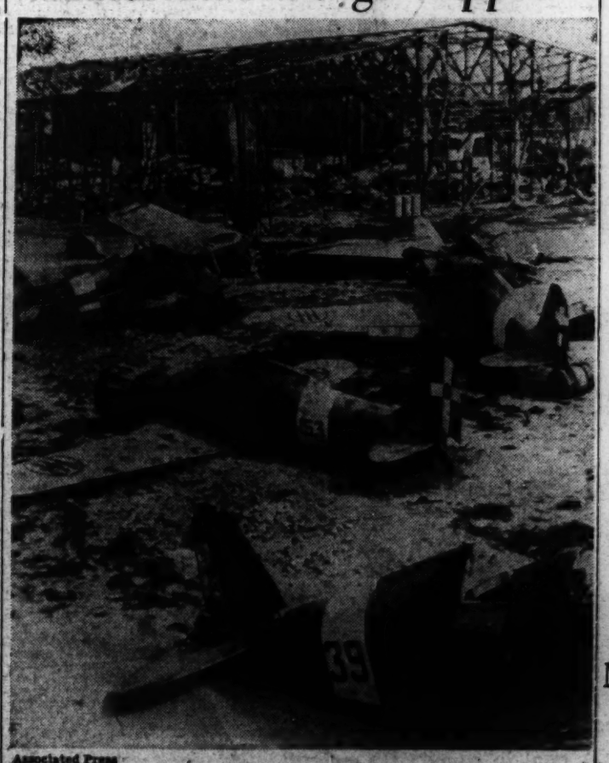
Mussolini's Wings Clipped



Associated Press

Wrecked Planes in Africa

Battered Italian warplanes and a wrecked hangar mark the spot where Axis aerial strength once flourished at Castel Benito Field, near Tripoli. Allied airmen smashed the airdrome during the British Eighth Army's advance.

African battle hinges on supply lines; Russian drive in Caucasus is gaining momentum.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Allied aerial offensive shifted to the Sicilian Straits off Tunisia today. United States Lightning fighters knocked down 18 big southbound Nazi air transports and 13 escorting combat planes and blew up a destroyer in what is described as one of the most spectacular air-sea battles yet seen in the North African theater.

Supplementing this action, light British naval forces, patrolling the Tunisian shore line, sank one supply vessel and probably another in an attack on a strongly escorted three-ship convoy. A small-scale, but successful, follow-up attack was made by Allied planes on the important Italian port of Naples.

Thus the Battle of Tunisia is for the moment the Battle of the Tunisian Supply Lines.

The Germans apparently have been encouraged by the seeming recess in the Allied offensives to make a determined effort to reinforce their Tunisian garrisons both by sea and air. If today's air and sea operations are a fair gauge, however, it is extremely questionable whether a substantial amount of aid is getting through. A new German complaint about the inadequacy of Italian shipping looks like a tacit admission that it is not.

In any event, the ability or the inability of the Axis to get reinforcements and supplies to its troops will determine the length of the Tunisian campaign. If a reasonably high percentage of ships and planes can get through to him, Marshal Rommel may be able to play his Fabian game for another four or six months. On the other hand, the fighting conceivably can be over within six or eight weeks if his lines across the Mediterranean can be cut or snarled.

Meanwhile, there are increasing signs that heavy ground fighting is about to flare up again in Tunisia.

Big guns of the British Eighth Army appear to have opened an artillery attack on Marshal Rommel's new positions north of Gabès such as usually precedes an all-out assault. At the same time, the Germans claim new reinforcements are reaching General Patton's Americans in the central uplands, and the British First Army has edged still closer to Mateur, south of Bizerte.

In Russia, Soviet attacks in the Caucasus seem to be gradually gaining the momentum of a full-fledged offensive. Russian dispatches say a big center of German resistance—in all likelihood Novorossisk—is under heavy artillery fire, and that no less than 60 German strongpoints have been taken.

The story from the Far East is both pleasing and foreboding. General MacArthur's airmen have bombed at least 10 Japanese bases in sweeps over the islands north of Australia. But the enemy continues, nevertheless, to mass warships and merchant vessels near Kavieng, New Ireland. This concentration of shipping can only mean that new offensive action is planned.

Will the blow be directed at Guadalcanal? Or at the newly won Allied positions on New Guinea? Or are the Japanese audaciously contemplating an attack on the Australian mainland itself?

North Africa:

Allied Airmen Score In Battles With Axis

Details of big air-sea battles off Tunisia were contained in communiqués issued at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Meat Price Indictments; De Gaulle Visit Delayed; Livestock at State Homes?

The World's Day—April 6, 1943

National: Big Meat Price Conspiracy Charged

Meat price and quota conspiracies on a nation-wide scale are charged in indictments filed against seven New Jersey and Midwest corporations and 11 individuals, it is announced at New Jersey headquarters of the OPA in Newark.

Merchant ship masters unable to obtain the number of men needed with ratings required in a certificate of inspection will be permitted to hire the best qualified men of lesser ratings under a regulation which Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, U. S. Coast Guard Commandant, says will be issued this week.

A "spirit of compromise" in soft-coal wage negotiations at New York has been reported by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation in the Department of Labor, who is attending the miner-operator conferences.

The Texas labor-union bill requiring unions to register with the Secretary of State, file reports of their financial activity, and submit to other regulations, will be permitted to become law without approval or disapproval of Gov. Coke R. Stevenson. The Governor said he would file the bill without signature, a procedure enabling it to go into effect.

The Aluminum Company of America disclosed that the Army-Navy "E" award to its New Kensington, Pa., plant has been withdrawn by the Navy because of loss of production hours due to strikes.

In Europe: De Gaullists May Ask Explanation

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's sudden request that Gen. Charles de Gaulle delay his trip to North Africa to confer with Gen. Henri Giraud may bring a request from the Fighting French for an explanation, London sources said.

Welsh miners who are on strike apologized to the Fuel Minister for their action, claiming they were not receiving minimum wages and would call off the strike if the deficit were made up.

Saboteurs in Denmark again have fired Danish plants working for Germany, forcing stoppage of work in some and damaging others. The outbreaks occurred 16 miles northwest of Copenhagen.

Lack of paper in Germany has resulted in the disappearance of "the last remnants of the [Roman] Catholic press" since "the church bishopric newspaper was suppressed," the International Catholic News Agency reports.

American Red Cross supplies amounting in value to more than $30,413,000 have been delivered in Britain for civilian relief since the start of the war, Chairman Harvey D. Gibson reports.

Montagu Norman was re-elected Governor of the Bank of England for his 24th consecutive term. Basil G. Catterns was re-elected Deputy Governor.

Italian intervention in the arrest of 100 American and British citizens by French police who had orders to deport them to Germany resulted in release of the group, the Italians insisting that they, not the French, were responsible for foreigners in that territory.

Boston: Saltonstall Asks Money for 'Homes'

Governor Saltonstall today asked the Massachusetts Legislature to appropriate $278,000 to allow State institutions to produce livestock and poultry for their own use.

Thirty-four of the crew of a medium-sized American freighter are believed to have gone down with their ship early in March, after torpedoing by an enemy submarine. Thirty-five survivors of the ship, picked up by British warships, have been landed at Boston. [Page 2.]

Purchasers of Easter chicks were reminded by Boston's Health Commissioner, Dr. G. Lynde Gately, today that only authorized stores may sell the chicks, and then only in lots of a dozen or more and undyed.

Textile salesman identified today in Superior Court orange velour decorating material sold to Cocoanut Grove as "flame proof." [Page 2.]

War Labor Board sends second appeal today to Boston's striking seafood workers to return to work immediately. [Page 2.]

Washington: Bankhead Bill 'Costly to Consumer'

The Office of Price Administration said passage of the Bankhead bill over President Roosevelt's veto would boost the retail cost of food 6.7 per cent and add $1,500,000,000 to consumers' annual food budget.

Representative Ellsworth (R) of Oregon has accepted the post of Secretary to the new Republican food committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Jenkins (R) of Ohio.

Second-term Congressmen, or "Sophomores," have been invited to an informal White House reception Saturday night. They complained of being left out when the "Freshmen" of the new Congress were entertained by President Roosevelt.

The Agriculture Department asked the highest possible 1943 production of raisins in order to meet military, civilian, and Lend-Lease requirements for dried fruits.

The rank of Commodore in the Navy, corresponding to Brigadier General in the Army, awaits only approval by President Roosevelt for restoration. The rank, abandoned in 1899, has been passed by Congress to take care of task assignments requiring a Flag Officer but not a Rear Admiral.

Russian synthetic rubber techniques, as reported by a four-man mission sent to Russia, now are available for study, announced Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

White House officials said they understood that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, now on the West Coast on a swing around the country, would return shortly to Washington.

Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan advocated in the Senate the adoption of a constitutional amendment to prohibit anyone from serving more than two four-year terms in the Presidency "in keeping with the immortal spirit of Thomas Jefferson."

Orient: Chinese Famine Affects 5,000,000

A famine in Honan Province affecting some 5,000,000 people has become the most serious disaster of its kind to befall the Chinese since the war began, an official Government statement disclosed.

Americas: Free Potato Import Asked in Uruguay

The Uruguay Chamber of Deputies has requested the Government to allow the free import of potatoes as part of a campaign against the rising cost of living.

Puerto Rico's Senate and House approved a $50,000 appropriation for a legislative commission to draw plans of a plebiscite whereby Puerto Ricans may express themselves on their political future, including whether to have an elective Governor.

Cubans 20 to 25 years old have been ordered to the colors by President Batista in a draft drawing April 25 for 8,000 men.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:44 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 5:48 a. m.

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.; ends Thursday at 5:47 a. m.

Popular Cuts Listed by OPA Held Wasteful

Butchers and chain stores protest certain listings on beef and lamb in ceilings just announced.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England independent butchers and chain-store marketmen today vigorously protested as "wasteful" certain of the so-called popular cuts of beef and lamb listed by the Office of Price Administration. The listing accompanied ceiling prices on beef issued last night, and the ceilings on lamb which were announced today.

The ceiling prices in both instances are nation-wide, with the country divided into 12 zones, and separate prices for each zone. However, the cuts, apparently, are effective in all States. And it so happens that some of the cuts popular in New England for years do not even appear in the listings.

Stew meat, as such, for instance, is not shown. Tenderloin is another cut that is not listed. And T-bone steaks never have been too popular here, because of the large percentage of waste in the bone.

Lower Prices

So, while local merchants are not highly concerned over the new prices established by the OPA, which, in general, are somewhat lower than consumers have been paying recently, they do feel that it's a case of "waste, not salvage," as far as some of the cuts are concerned.

Officers of the State OPA made a survey of markets yesterday, and are continuing their checkup today. While not yet ready to announce the results of this survey, which is designed to aid local merchants in making meat rationing most effective, it was stated that in some stores "certain cuts were not moving as fast as they should, while others are selling too quickly."

New England meat cutters apparently have been rather conservative in doling out chops, steaks, and roasts to housewives in this area. They have endeavored to avoid waste in the matter of bone and fat content. But, they say today that if they are expected to adhere closely to the OPA designations, there will be a greater percentage of waste than heretofore.

Meats Plentiful

Supplies of meats seemed generally plentiful throughout the area today, although some dealers still report difficulty in obtaining certain types. However, it is expected that distribution problems will be smoothed out in short order, and that when the new prices become effective on April 15, most shoppers will have accumulated enough "red" point stamps to enable them to purchase good-sized roasts or hams.

As in the case of the new beef prices announced last night, there are separate ceilings for several grades of lamb and mutton in each cut, and separate schedules for large and small markets. Beef ceilings were listed on four grades, from "AA" or choice to "C" or utility. The lamb gradings range from grade "AA" to grade "C," and mutton gradings range from grade "S" to prime, choice, and good to grade "R" or utility and culls.

Charts showing new retail ceiling prices on beef, lamb, and mutton are shown on Page 2.

Senate Vote to Override Veto Of Bankhead Farm Bill Nears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The Senate was approaching a vote today on overriding the President's veto of the Bankhead bill. With the whole Roosevelt anti-inflation program involved this has developed into one of the most spectacular executive-legislative clashes in New Deal history.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama opened debate, charging the Administration and anti-farm forces "had misrepresented" the measure by asserting it would push all prices upward. The issue, he said, had been clouded by "radio commentators and the farm-hating newspapers" and asserted the only farm products involved in the bill will be wheat and corn.

"Through this misrepresentation," he said, "the people think the Bankhead bill applies to everything in the grocery stores. They have the people thinking that if the price on squash, celery, beets, potatoes and other commodities goes up, it will be because of this bill.

Helpless Government

"If the farmers canot find enough friends in Congress to repudiate these untruths, they are helpless and the American form of Government is helpless."

A two-thirds majority is needed to override the veto. The bill passed the Senate 78 to 2; the House 149 to 40. If the Senate gets the essential majority, the fight then moves to the House.

The Bankhead bill would reaffirm the Congressional stipulation in the Price Control Act of Oct. 2, 1942, that ceilings on farm products should not be set below parity prices. Specifically it would exclude in the determination of parity any deduction for any subsidy or other payment for farm products. Mr. Roosevelt has called the bill inflationary.

Pace Bill Involved

Involved in the same fight is the even more inflationary Pace bill which has passed the House but was sent back to committee in the

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Officers Find Use for Army Red Tape —They Use It to Tie Dan Cupid's Hands

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—American officers in Britain finally have found some use for Army red tape.

They're using it to tie Dan Cupid's hands.

A military source disclosed that commanders of virtually every American base in Britain are being deluged with soldiers' requests for permission to marry.

"There are always a few," the officers said, "but in the spring you know what happens to a young man's fancy."

Thousands of American soldiers have been "going steady" with English and Irish girls. Since the middle of March the file of requests for wedding permits has been mounting steadily.

Army regulations do not prohibit men from marrying abroad, but it is discouraged. That's where the red tape comes in.

Soldiers first are required to fill out preliminary forms which are put "on ice" in the files for several weeks.

After a certain period there are more forms to be answered.

Meanwhile they are required to submit letters from the parents of the prospective brides sanctioning marriage.

The final hurdle is a personal interview with the commander.

Result: Most soldiers decide to think twice.

East to Get More Oil Than in Peacetime But—

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—By next September more oil may be pouring into the east than ever reached there in peacetime but—whether you live in the east or anywhere else, don't depend on that great eastern supply making much change in the oil and gasoline shortages you endured last winter.

The reason:

First call on the supplies goes to war production and military demands. The latter are unpredictable, can change from month to month. If the Allies invade Europe you can expect those military demands to be terrific.

Tankers, which faded from civilian into military service when war started, can reach Europe quicker and more easily from East Coast ports than from the Gulf Coast even though the latter is so close to the teeming oil fields.

Here is the picture:

Before the war an average of 1,500,000 barrels of oil reached the East Coast daily, hit a daily average of 1,600,000 barrels in November, the month before Pearl Harbor.

By next September, Petroleum Administrator Ickes' aides believe, the oil flow to the east will near 1,700,000 barrels daily, will average about 1,600,000 thereafter.

Look Like Old Days

At first glance that would look like a return to the good old pre-rationing days in the American land of plenty. Not so.

1. In those peacetime pre-rationing days great stocks of oil were maintained in the East and the 1,500,000 barrels delivered daily just met normal needs; but this winter stocks were depleted, will have to be built up.

2. The demands now are not normal. They far exceed normal because of the war production and military demands.

Mr. Ickes, himself, characteristically hopes for the best, will not be surprised at the worst.

Two great pipelines to the east should be nearing full flow by September, will be finished—Mr. Ickes' aides hope—by December.

You ask: "Won't use of these pipelines free tank cars, presently in the eastern service, to help other shortage areas?"

Not as Mr. Ickes' aides see it, for they point out:

Mid-winter ice will block off movement of the oil barges which in warmer weather carry oil to the east; tank cars will still be needed for the east to meet war needs.

Before the war 95 per cent of all oil supplies to the east moved by ocean tanker from the Gulf Coast. After Pearl Harbor those supplies dwindled as tankers were diverted to military use or were sunk by German submarines. Deliveries dropped from 1,500,000 barrels to a low of 1,000,000 in May, 1942. By that time the nation's tank cars—about 100,000—were pressed into the hardest service they ever had. Tank car deliveries soared, tanker shipments almost disappeared.

Supplies Shrank

But tank cars have never been able to carry the burden once borne by the tankers. Eastern supplies shrank. Gasoline had to be rationed. Oil companies reversed the flow of some existing pipelines.

When oil deliveries to the east were plentiful—by tanker—pipes carried them from eastern refineries to the Middle West. When eastern supplies shrank, reversed pipes carried crude oil from the Middle West to eastern refineries.

All facilities now—tank cars, barges, existing pipelines—are carrying about 1,200,000 barrels daily to the east. This figure is expected to increase.

The new 24-inch line from Longview, Texas, to Phoenixville, Pa., by way of Norris City, Ill., should be completed by June and shortly thereafter be carrying its capacity load of 300,000 barrels daily eastward. The Texas-Illinois line was completed in February and 150,000 barrels are moving eastward daily by tank car from the Illinois terminus.

The new 20-inch line—which Mr. Ickes said Saturday would carry oil from the Beaumont-Houston, Texas, area to the eastern seaboard by way of Seymour, Ind., should be completed by Jan. 1. Its total flow will be 235,000 barrels. Part of that load should be moving by Sept. 1, date set for completion of the first leg of the line, from Texas to Indiana. The relay from Indiana to the east will be by tank car.

So—the factors are many and variable: Pipelines increase the flow; barges are ice-bound. And military demands remain a secret, making any forecast difficult.

Because it is difficult, Mr. Ickes' aides give the above picture, keep their fingers crossed, say maybe things will improve, but—. There is always the but.

'Flame-Proof' Velour Fails Test in Court

"Orange velour" was identified in Superior Court today as decorative material which had been sold to the Cocoanut Grove as "flame proof" by Hyman Horwitz, a textile salesman.

Today was the 19th day of the trial at which three Cocoanut Grove executives, Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine, are charged with manslaughter in connection with the Nov. 28 fire in which 490 persons lost their lives.

Yesterday orange velour burst into flame under test by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, causing a recess while the air was cleared. Mr. Bushnell had been told by Joseph Dobesch, a contract decorator at the Grove, that the velour had been installed in the passageway between the main dining room and the New Cocktail Lounge.

Earlier in the day a test of similar material resulted in a small flame which smouldered out in about 30 seconds.

New York Firm

Mr. Horwitz said he represents a New York firm, as New England manager. He identified a sample of the orange velour but said he had not seen that section of the Grove from which yesterday's sample allegedly had been taken.

As a defense witness Mr. Horwitz testified that in addition to "flame proof" material which he had sold to Mr. Dobesch for the Grove account, he also had sold woven matting, fiber, and bamboo, which he said "could not be flame proofed."

Another defense witness, Ray Morais, who said he has been a fabric salesman for 15 years for the Maharam Company, of New York, testified that he had sold "flame-proofed" satins, silks, damask, and "sateen lining."

He identified a blue satin sample which he said he had sold to Mr. Dobesch to line the ceiling of the Melody Lounge, where witness had testified the fire had started. Mr. Morais said that on a visit to the Grove he had seen his material actually installed.

Doors Walled up

William C. Payne, a singer who said his engagements at the Grove began eight years ago, testified under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, that a door from the dining room into a garden toward Broadway had been walled up "sometime since his first visit" to the Grove in 1929.

As Mr. Doyle sought to establish evidence that Mr. Goldfine in fact was a responsible executive, Mr. Payne testified that Mr. Goldfine locked up the place every night and gave out salaries.

Mr. Payne also said when questioned at State police headquarters shortly after the fire he had said Mr. Goldfine was Assistant Manager.

As defense counsel tried to get further evidence that panic was a major source of the tragedy, Daniel M. Weiss testified that he left his post as cashier in the Melody Lounge and tried to escape by way of the passageway into the kitchen, instead of up the main stairways where people were running around madly. Under cross-examination by Mr. Bushnell of Mr. Weiss said he was a nephew to the Welanskys and that he had worked as often as once or twice a week at the Grove.

Carl Hemenway, another defense witness, testified that he was a waiter and that when he tried to escape by way of the service door in the basement he found it locked although he later found it open.

For Mexican-United States Friendship

By a Staff Photographer

Distinguished Visitors at the State House

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, seated at center above, has come with Dr. Gonzalo Bautista, Governor of the State of Puebla, seated at right, for an official visit to Boston. Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts is at the left of the table, while those standing are, left to right, Dr. Frederico Jimenez O'Farril, Mexican natural scientist; Dr. Carlos Graef, Assistant Director of the National Astrophysical Observatory at Tonanzintla, Puebla; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill; Salvador Duhart, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, and Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory. The purpose of the visit is to thank Harvard for its collaboration in founding the National Observatory, and to invite Dr. Shapley and a party to attend a conference in Mexico early in May.

National Study Is Urged On Alcoholism Problems

Formation of a national committee of social workers to study alcoholism was recommended today to the annual meeting of the Research Council on Problems of Alcoholism in New York by Miss Sybil M. Baker, General Secretary of the Family Department of the Brookline Friendly Society.

No national co-operation of this kind has ever been attempted.

For years social workers have been contributing to the handling of individual cases of alcoholism, but only recently have tended to organize such effort. One of the latest instances of teamwork is the setting up of a committee on alcoholism by the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

Centralized leadership is needed to enable the social workers to de- of the casual factors in alcoholism, it was pointed out to the New York meeting today by Miss Baker, who formerly served as head social worker at the Washingtonian Hospital in Boston and is now a member of its Board. The hospital is one of the oldest institutions for inebriates in the country.

Intimate Knowledge

Dealing with many alcoholics in their homes, social workers have much to give of an understanding of the casual factors of alcoholism, Miss Baker pointed out today as discussion leader of the Research Council panel on the Social Worker and the Alcoholic.

Up to the present, however, little backing has been given to the effort that the social worker here and there has made in the field of alcoholism.

In making her proposal of a national committee to the Research Council panel, Miss Baker said:

"Social workers are gratified by the increase in scientific interest in alcoholism, for they realize that only by concerted thinking and action will anything be accomplished.

"I believe that there is at present insufficient opportunity to co-ordinate thinking and research, and I am suggesting the setting up of a social service committee under the Research Council to be composed of a small number of social workers representative of different fields of social work from near New York for the convenience of meeting and formulating plans.

Branch Committees

"This committee should then endeavor to have branch committees in each State to work through the Councils of Social Agencies and State Conferences of Social Work to co-ordinate activities and stimulate discussions, research and planning.

"Already the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies has completed a two-year study and the Boston Council has a committee now functioning.

"Buffalo's emphasis in its study was on the cost of present methods of dealing with the alcoholic, as against good diagnostic and treatment clinics with adequate medical, psychiatric and social service treatment.

"The cost approach was considered the most sound because legislative action in many States will be necessary."

A paper on the treatment of alcoholics at the Washington Hospital in Boston was read at today's sessions of the Research Council by Dr. Joseph Thimann, medical director of the hospital.

The Research Council on Problems of Alcoholism is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its meeting in New York was at the Hotel Commodore.

Lamb and Mutton Ceilings

New England cents-per-pound ceiling prices on lamb and mutton set by Office of Price Administration, effective April 15, are as follows:

	Class 1 & 2 Stores Lamb	Class 1 & 2 Stores Mutton	Class 3 & 4 Stores Lamb	Class 3 & 4 Stores Mutton
Steaks and Chops				
1. Loin Chops	66	40	63	39
2. Rib Chops	53	28	51	27
3. Leg or Sirloin Chops	53	28	51	27
4. Shoulder Chops, Blades or Arm Chops	46	25	44	24
Roasts				
1. Leg (whole, half or short cut)	45	29	44	28
2. Sirloin Roast (bone in)	53	28	51	27
3. Yoke, Rattle or Triangle (bone in)	32	18	31	17
4. Yoke, Rattle or Triangle (boneless)	48	25	46	24
5. Chuck or Shoulder, square cut (bone in)	42	23	40	22
6. Chuck or Shoulder, cross cut (bone in)	34	19	32	18
Stews and Other Cuts				
1. Breast and Flank	24	14	23	13
2. Neck (bone in)	24	14	23	13
3. Neck (boneless)	38	23	36	22
4. Shank (bone in)	24	14	23	13
5. Patties (ground meat from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts and miscellaneous lamb trimmings)	38	23	36	22
Kidneys	33	19	32	18
Retail Prices of Wholesale Cuts				
1. Leg	45	29	44	28
2. Loin	46	27	44	25
3. Hotel Rack	51	28	49	27
4. Yoke	32	18	31	17

Grade A lamb includes yearlings graded "Choice."

Ceiling Prices on Beef Cuts

New England cents-per-pound ceiling prices set by the Office of Price Administration on 43 beef cuts are as follows, effective April 15:

Cuts of Beef	Class 1 and 2 Stores, Grades Choice or AA	Good or A	Com'l or B	Util. or C	Class 3 and 4 Stores, Grades Choice or AA	Good or A	Com'l or B	Util. or C
Steaks								
Porterhouse	68	63	54	46	65	61	52	44
T-Bone	68	63	54	46	65	61	52	44
Club	68	63	54	46	65	61	52	44
Rib—10-inch cut	42	40	36	32	40	38	35	31
Rib—7-inch cut	46	43	39	34	44	42	38	33
Sirloin	51	48	41	36	48	46	39	34
Sirloin (boneless)	63	59	50	44	60	56	48	42
Round (bone in)	53	50	44	38	51	47	42	36
Round (boneless)	56	52	46	39	53	49	44	37
Round Tip	56	52	46	39	53	49	44	37
Chuck Shoulder	37	36	34	29	36	34	32	27
Flank	47	47	47	47	44	44	44	44
Roasts								
Rib Standing (chinebone in, 10-inch cut	42	40	36	32	40	38	35	31
Rib Standing (chinebone in, 7-inch cut)	46	43	39	34	44	42	38	33
Round Tip	56	52	46	39	53	49	44	37
Rump (bone in)	35	33	29	25	34	31	28	24
Rump (boneless)	56	52	46	39	53	49	44	37
Chuck or Shoulder (bone in)	37	36	34	29	36	34	32	27
Chuck or Shoulder (boneless)	48	46	43	38	46	44	41	35
Stews and Other Cuts								
Short Ribs	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24
Plate (bone in)	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24
Plate (boneless)	31	31	30	30	29	29	29	29
Brisket (bone in)	33	33	29	29	31	31	28	28
Brisket (boneless)	42	42	38	38	40	40	36	36
Flank Meat	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	32
Neck (bone in)	33	33	29	29	31	31	28	28
Neck (boneless)	37	36	34	29	36	34	32	27
Heel of Round (boneless)	38	37	35	32	36	36	33	30
Shank (bone in)	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23
Shank (boneless)	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	32
Ground Beef	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	32
Retail Prices of Wholesale Cuts								
Round Beef—whole	38	36	33	28	37	35	31	27
Sirloin Beef—whole	44	42	36	32	42	40	34	30
Short Loin Beef—whole	58	54	46	40	56	52	44	38
Flank Beef—whole	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20
Rib Beef—whole	41	39	36	32	39	37	34	30
Regular Chuck—whole	33	32	31	28	31	31	29	26
Short Plate—whole	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23
Brisket—whole	28	28	26	26	27	27	24	24
Fore Shank—whole	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21

5 Points for Postwar Education

A special five-point program for postwar education was outlined by Dr. James B. Conant of Harvard University, yesterday at the meeting of the Sigma Xi Scientific Society in Sanders Theater, Cambridge.

Speaking on the subject of "Science and Society in the Postwar World," Dr. Conant delivered his first public address since January. Only two months ago Dr. Conant received Sigmi Xi's award for his services to education.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Paine professor of practical astronomy and director of the Harvard Observatory, presided at the meeting. He was elected president of the honorary natural scientific society a week ago.

"I recommend to all who look with favor on postwar planning one master plan for research which has five features," Dr. Conant said, presenting the following summary:

1. Provide an educational system which offers real equality of opportunity.

2. Find the exceptional men among those given this opportunity while they are still in training.

3. Give these men every advantage and facility in the way of machines and helping hands.

4. Be certain that there are many rival and independent groups competing for scientific and technical achievement and that no group can long perpetuate itself.

5. Beware in times of peace of co-ordinating agencies with dictatorial powers—of ideas of a peacetime general staff.

Kiwanis Club Hears London Taxicab Driver

Herbert Hodge, London taxicab driver, today believes that a postwar United Nations, with the United States in it, is very probable. This is because we have a United Nations here, he said.

The outstanding impression that Mr. Hodge has gained from his seven months' tour of the United States and Canada is the fact that so many members of the United Nations are living here together. "And they are all Americans," he said.

Mr. Hodge, who spoke today at the Kiwanis Club of Boston luncheon, is a London taxi driver who made a hit on the radio in England because he expressed the common viewpoint on the war so well. He has since branched into authorship of both books and plays.

An ardent trade unionist, he confessed that his principal avocation here has been talking to his "opposite numbers" in American labor unions.

"My principal fun was talking to members of union locals all over the country." As a matter of fact, yesterday evening, he disclosed, he took a busman's holiday by fraternizing and riding around with Boston taxi drivers.

Speaking of driving in London under blackout conditions, Mr. Hodge quoted the philosophy of London drivers as "live dangerously, but don't die foolishly." He said that professional drivers of buses and taxis in London feel that they have to get the workers to their jobs on time. If they do not it may mean the loss of many work hours.

Mr. Hodge remarked upon the fact that most American busses are operated on the one-man principle, that is that the driver also deals with the passenger, whereas in Britain the two-man bus is practically universal.

Another fact that he has got used to here is the flat rate for transportation. He pointed out that in Boston one spends a dime to go a block or 10 miles, while in London the rates are made on the distance one travels.

Ship Survivors in Boston

A medium United States merchant vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine early in March in the North Atlantic. Survivors have been landed at Boston. Thirty-four of the ship's complement of 69 men were believed to have gone down with the craft. The 35 survivors were rescued the following morning by a British warship and taken to North Atlantic ports from whence they were returned to the United States.

Seafood Workers Put End To Strike Up to Dealers

Striking union seafood workers today voted to continue their four-day-old strike until the dealers agree to submit all questions in dispute, jointly with the union, to the War Labor Board for final decision.

The vote was revealed today by George Tribuna, President of the Seafood Workers Local 1572-2 (A. F. of L.) after a meeting of the 600 strikers at a Hanover Street hall.

Immediately after the union announcement, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, informed John A. Fulham, President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, that the union has refused arbitration.

Mr. Fulham said that discussions would be continued at 4 p. m. today in General Cole's office.

President Tribuna said the union members readily agreed to return to work—and so voted—as soon as the dealers agree to leave all questions to the board. These questions included the union demand for 40 per cent wage increases, increased paid vacations, holiday pay for hourly workers, and several other points.

The union action came after unloading of 1,600,000 pounds of fish had been prevented at the Pier and at least 17 vessels, laden with heavy catches, had been forced to sail for other ports to unload.

Mr. Tribuna, however, stated that the union accused the dealers of seeking to build public opinion against the strikers by holding loaded fishing vessels at the Pier rather than send them to other ports to unload their catches. He said the union has insisted that the boats be sent to other ports to unload, so that the fish would not spoil.

Prior to the union vote, the WLB had sent a second appeal to Mr. Tribuna asking the strikers to return to work.

Salary Increase For Long Indorsed

A salary increase of $1000 for Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations, was approved today by the Legislative Committee on Public Services. The Commissioner's present salary is $7,500. The bill will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Two Democratic members of the Committee, Representatives Thomas F. Reilly, of Boston, and John J. Twomey, of Cambridge, dissented from the favorable report.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight with diminishing winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Somewhat colder in the interior tonight; diminishing winds.

Vermont, New Hampshire: Continued colder tonight; diminishing winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued colder with diminishing winds.

High Tides in Boston

Tuesday, 1:17 a. m., height 10.3 feet. Wednesday, 1:35 a. m., height 10.6 feet.

Rules Suspended On Pay-Rise Bill

Under a suspension of rules, a bill calling for a 15 per cent salary increase for Massachusetts State employees and officials, and providing an increase of $360 for legislators, was passed to be engrossed by the Senate today after it had been reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill was passed by the House last week.

The only dissenting member of the Committee was Senator Joseph F. Montminy (R) of Lowell, who protested the amendment added by the House calling for the increase for legislators.

Saltonstall Host To Russian Women

Governor Saltonstall was the host today at a reception for eight Russian women, members of the crew of a merchant ship, who visited historic landmarks in Boston as guests of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

Accompanied by Capt. Stefan Panfilov of the Russian Merchant Marine and Lieut. Tosia Kristhol, a Russian-speaking member of the Women's Defense Corps, the group visited Bunker Hill, Old North Church, the Hall of Flags and Faneuil Hall.

Esplanade Concerts in Daylight Hours Backed by Pledge of Help by Police

The annual Esplanade concerts will be held on the Charles River embankment this summer despite wartime restrictions and the dim-out, but the starting time will be advanced so they can be completed before dark, it was learned today.

The fifteenth annual season, scheduled to begin July 22, was threatened with cancellation last week when Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, said the Commission would not ask the Legislature for an appropriation for the public concerts from the Hatch Memorial Shell.

Mr. Hultman had said that assembling of a large crowd would be dangerous during wartime dim-outs.

Mayor Tobin disclosed yesterday, however, that a plan was being worked out to insure conclusion of the concerts before nightfall.

A pledge of co-operation by Boston police and auxiliary police with the M. D. C. has been made by Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh and no objections to the daytime concerts are expected from Army, Navy and public safety heads.

The concert season will end Aug. 18. Thirty performances will be given four of them in the morning for children.

Mt. Holyoke Speaker

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 6 (AP)—Harold Butler, British Minister to the United States, will be the commencement speaker at Mt. Holyoke College May 27, Dr. Roswell Gray Ham, President of the College, has announced.

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A Versatile Londoner

Herbert Hodge Speaks in Boston

London taxi driver, playwright, author, and radiocaster, who spoke at the luncheon of the Kiwanis Club of Boston today at the Hotel Touraine, and who will speak Thursday at the Dutch Treat luncheon of the Greater Boston War Relief Society, Statler Hotel.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in the Church of Our Saviour, Universalist, 761 Main Street, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

A talk on Stained Glass will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

At a stated meeting of the New England Genealogical Society Harris Walter Reynolds will present "Alluring Alaska," a natural-color film, in Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place at 2:30 p. m.

The first in a series of eight lectures offered as a Camp Counselors Course will be given at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkley Street from 7:15 p. m. to 9:15 p. m.

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N. E. A. Renews Its Drive For Federal School Aid

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The National Education Association today asked Congress to appropriate $300,000,000 a year toward equalizing educational opportunity in the United States.

Renewal of the request for Federal aid was made at a time when Senators were wondering whether an investigation ought not to be made of the use of educational facilities already in existence. Their interest grew out of a New York Times survey showing "pitiful ignorance" of American history among college freshmen throughout the country.

A resolution prepared for introduction by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania calls upon the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to name a subcommittee of six to study ways and means by which the Federal Government can promote more adequate instruction in American history.

Inexcusable Ignorance

The survey which showed among other things that only 75 per cent of the 7,000 freshmen students questioned knew that Abraham Lincoln was President during the Civil War, has stirred up considerable concern among educators who blame an overemphasis on social studies.

Though the two are not connected, the history survey added to the federal-aid-to-schools controversy, involved in the N. E. A.'s bill to authorize appropriation of $200,000,000 to meet the war emergency in financing public elementary and secondary schools and another $100,000,000 for more nearly equalizing public elementary and public secondary school opportunities.

The emergency fund, to be established on a permanent basis, would be used to keep public schools open for a term of not less than 160 days or to make suitable provisions for education of pupils affected by closed schools, to raise substandard salaries, to reduce overcrowded classes by employment of additional teachers, and to adjust salaries of teachers to meet the increased cost of living during the emergency.

Huge Teacher Turnover

The $100,000,000 fund would be available to States for all types of expenditures for public elementary schools.

Howard A. Dawson, Secretary of the N. E. A.'s Legislative Commission, told the Senate Education and Labor Committee that in normal times the number of teachers new to their jobs is about 15 per cent; in 1942-43 the number is more than 30 per cent. An average salary increase of 7 per cent compared with a 20 per cent jump in the cost of living has sent many teachers into the armed forces, war industries, or from county to city schools.

Reports from Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, show that there are now 3,568 vacant teaching positions that need to be filled if teachers can be found.

Most striking turnover 224 per cent—was found in one Arkansas County where 142 out of 152 teachers were new last fall. During the year 129 more have left their jobs to take work in a nearby shell-loading plant.

South Hard Hit

Dr. H. M. Ivy, Superintendent of Schools, Meridian, Miss., warned that the "rapid oozing away of our teacher force must be stopped or we will have a situation that will take us years and years to work out of."

Mr. Dawson pointed out that the South is especially in need of federal aid since it has 33 per cent of the nation's children and only 15 per cent of the nation's income.

The bill provides for aid to Negro and other minority schools in 18 States and the District of Columbia "without reduction of the proportion of state and local moneys expended for educational purposes during the fiscal year ended in 1942 for public schools for minority races."

The Federal Government is specifically barred from controlling curricula or selection of personnel.

'Voluntary Alcohol' Campaign Gets Recognition in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Official recognition was given a new "voluntary alcohol control" campaign here last week when Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina read to the Senate a few of its slogans:

"Drink less or drink none, at least until the war is won."

"The morale that comes from the bottle is not the morale to put into battle."

The campaign to get individual men and women to reduce their consumption of alcohol to a minimum in order to bring the war effort to a maximum efficiency was inaugurated by Mrs. Annie Ihrie Pou Wadden, daughter of a former North Carolina congressman, who is not affiliated with any prohibition or temperance organization.

The idea for her one-woman temperance campaign was born to Mrs. Wadden when she was visiting in overcrowded military areas of North Carolina. The Kiwanis Club, the Women's Club and the Business and Professional Women's Club of Smithfield, N. C., her home town, were the first to endorse the drive, now making national headway.

Mrs. Wadden is working through established organizations to get adherence to two pledges:

For Civilians: "To bring my war effort to maximum efficiency I shall reduce to a minimum my serving and drinking of alcohol for the purpose of promoting victory in this world war."

Army and Navy: "To bring my training to maximum efficiency I shall reduce to a minimum my drinking of alcohol while off duty and completely renounce the use of it while on duty. I propose that promotions and the holding of commissions be based in part upon sobriety."

"The pledge," Mrs. Wadden explains, "is intended to appeal to man's better self, to respect his judgment, rather than to dictate the extent of his restraint.

"The Government tells us to turn our clock back, to turn down the heat, to eat less meat, but we never hear a word about drinking less alcohol, which hardly equips the American population for the serious job of dealing with real life."

Mrs. Janet Lord Roper

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Mrs. Janet Lord Roper, who passed on here yesterday established the Missing Seamen's Bureau during World War I, and since that time has located 6,500 seamen listed as missing.

Known to thousands of merchant marines during this and the last war as "our good shipmate," Mrs. Roper since 1915 had been housemother of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, described as the largest shore home for merchant mariners in the world. She had been associated with seamen's welfare work for 53 years.

Born in St. John's, New Brunswick, Mrs. Roper moved to Somerville, Mass., at the age of 17 at which time she began her work in seamen's welfare as a volunteer worker at the Boston Seamen's Friend Society.

At that time she married the Rev. Daniel Roper, a Congregational minister, also engaged in seamen's walfare. The two continued their work in Gloucester, Mass., St. Johns, and Portland, Ore.

In 1915 Mrs. Roper became housemother at the New York Institute, and established the Missing Seamen's Bureau.

Blind Inventor Wills $150,000 to Red Cross

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—William Oswald, blind pioneer in the electrical field here who passed on last month, left approximately $150,000 to the American Red Cross.

Hippolyte Dabezies, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, executors of the Oswald estate, said the man who once worked for Edison and who installed New Orleans' first incandescent lighting plant, left an estate of more than $200,000 with a request that three-fourths of the amount go to the Red Cross.

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Ford Plant Rolls Out Bombers

Associated Press

Production Lines Merge at Willow Run

Planes moving on twin parallel production lines (background) at the Ford Willow Run bomber plant come to a single assembly line, where outer wings of the B-24 Liberator bombers are added (foreground). Then the big ships move along the conveyor line to the point of final completion. In the process, 1,250,000 parts are put together for each of the bombers.

Bombers Roll Off Line at Willow Run

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—We can't tell how fast Henry Ford is making four-motored bombers at his Willow Run plant, but they are rolling off the production line regularly, and at a rate in tune with Army expectations. When this modern industrial phenomena reaches peak production, perhaps in a year, those monster weapons of war will be dropping off the assembly lines and zooming off for the front at a speed, we are assured, that will make original estimates of a bomber an hour far from fantastic.

That is the news our fighters want to hear. We folks at home want to hear it too. Underneath, though, the important thing about the Willow Run plant, aside from the immediate problem of manpower, is the fact that here has been proved something about which there has been wide skepticism, that airplanes can be made on a large scale on a mass-production basis.

Other war plants, some making airplanes, have utilized the automobile assembly-line system, but both Ford and Army officials declare that here at Willow Run is the final convincing proof that the system is workable on a mass-production scale. No other plant has attempted to put together these giant bombers on the moving assembly-line plan, they say.

This is a revolutionary fact that has been overlooked largely in the heat of controversy over delays in getting this plant into production. To turn for a moment from mechanical and human problems involved, from the immediate pressing needs dictated by war strategy, we get an intriguing glimpse of the future, not only of war production, but of postwar production in America.

Mile-Long Assembly Lines

I saw those big olive-green bugs roll out through the massive doors at one end of the mile-long assembly lines and after brief tests, roar off in the direction of—well, wherever it was they were going. I toured the plant itself, inspecting every department. While a non-engineer can't judge too accurately, it would appear that the plant is about in full-operation, that is, all departments and parts are working, though in many cases still seriously undermanned.

Army production schedules have been changed often since ground was broken here in the spring of 1941 but, a Ford official assured me, never downward, always upward. Peak production, though, is still a year away.

It is necessary also to consider that this plant is not making bombers as fast as was expected at first, certainly not as fast as the public has been led to expect. But actually, we are assured by both the Army and Ford officials, it is turning them out at a rate that satisfies the expectations of its only customer, the United States Army Air Forces.

Causes of the delay in reaching peak production are two-fold. They involve mechanics or engineering, and they involve manpower, which in turn involves such things as transportation and housing.

There is still contradiction and some confusion, but the kinks are being ironed out, according to Montague A. Clark, District Director of the War Manpower Commission. It is his job to see that this plant, as well as others, gets into peak production as soon as possible by seeing that it has enough workers. Mr. Clark wouldn't be quoted, but he talked freely and optimistically. Under his direction, all government agencies that have any concern in the various problems have been organized in a move to co-ordinate their work and get at the bottom of the trouble with less overlapping, duplication, and confusion. Ford officials, says Mr. Clark, are more than anxious to co-operate, though so far representatives of labor apparently have not been asked to participate.

Military Secret

Meanwhile, how many bombers are they making at this largest of all war plants—largest until the Dodge engine plant in Chicago is finished? That is a military secret, and I couldn't tell if I knew. Original stories about a "plane an hour" at peak production are not "dreams" though, the Ford people still insist. A four-motored bomber every hour, from one factory, is a stupendous accomplishment, but this factory is conceived and built on a stupendous scale.

But, as noted, peak production is still probably a year away. Right now, we'll have to leave it because of censorship, estimates vary from one a day up.

It is necessary also to consider that this plant originally was intended to build subassemblies only, parts to be sent elsewhere for assembly. Somewhere along the line that plan was changed, and it is the purpose now to make practically nothing but finished planes. Meanwhile it has been making subassemblies for quite a while. At one time the proportion was more than enough of these parts to make two or three finished planes elsewhere, for every one finished plane here. Now that proportion is reduced.

The point is, though, that the number of completed planes pushed out onto the field here has not been an accurate gauge of the amount of manufacturing going on in the plant.

Much of the trouble, leading up to the investigation by the Senate Truman Committee, can be traced to an announcement from the War Department Public Relations Bureau, in May of 1942, that the plant was "in production," when actually only one "educational" model had been made.

Remembering the original promise of a bomber an hour, and putting the two together, folks apparently concluded that peak production had been reached. And when they later saw no signs of completed bombers coming off the assembly lines they began asking questions.

Two Methods

Bombers, like other such machines, engineers explain, can be made in two ways: one rather quickly, with the unit system, with tools quickly improvised and fabricated, but in limited numbers, and partly by hand; the other, by setting up a more or less inflexible mass-production system, which takes longer and allows for less change in design, but which, when under way, will make them much faster.

It was early decided to let Ford go ahead on the mass-production plan. That means new and permanent machine tools, an entirely new and complex fabricating and assembly system. Airplanes never had been made this way before, but Ford wanted to try it.

The setting up of such a system in itself requires time. But the Ford job was further delayed by troubles in getting materials. Although this plan works best when there are few, if any, design changes, war strategy hasn't allowed for the degree of design freezing that had been planned. Necessary design changes have further delayed things.

I went through the plant, following about the same route as did the Truman Committee a few weeks before—except that they rode, while I walked. It takes just such a good close study of this mechanical setup right on the spot to get a full appreciation of what it means to make enormous planes in more or less the same way they used to make automobiles—that is, insofar as the moving assembly line is concerned.

The orthodox method is to build one plane from start to finish right on one spot, with parts being brought to that spot. Under the Ford method the unit being assembled moves along huge traveling assembly lines, with parts being affixed at intervals along the line. Another important difference is that in the traditional method even many parts are made more or less by hand, with tools that are not so complicated, which are more quickly built, and which are more easily changed to accommodate changes in design. With this method, however, parts are not readily interchangeable. Under the Ford method, all parts are made on large complicated machines, not readily altered or replaced, but which turn out those parts, once they're set up, at a rapid rate. Those parts are interchangeable, a point that is of significance too when it comes to repairs on the fighting front.

Own Manpower Area Plan for Willow Run

By the Associated Press

Lansing, Mich., April 6

Montague A. Clark, Detroit district director for the War Manpower Commission, told the War Conference of the Michigan Commercial Secretaries Association recently that a separate war manpower area would be established for the Ford Willow Run bomber plant community.

War on Axis By Bolivia Is Thought Due

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 6 (AP)—A swift Bolivian declaration of war on the Axis Powers was forecast today as the nation greeted Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, with the most spectacular demonstration of Western Hemisphere solidarity he has encountered during his tour of Central and South America.

In a surprise move the Bolivian Defense Council, of which President Peñaranda himself is a member, recommended yesterday to the Chief Executive that the nation "advance toward a state of war."

Tomas Manuel Elio, Foreign Minister, said this meant the President and his Cabinet probably would issue within a day or two a declaration of a state of war, call for immediate mobilization of the Army, and convoke Congress for a formal declaration.

Mr. Wallace received word of the move just before his plane landed at this highest capital of the world, 11,500 feet in the Andes, for a day's stay. Tonight he will leave on a three-day trip to Cochamabama, agricultural center, and to the mining and archeological districts, before he goes on to Peru.

Crowds broke through police lines to throw flowers at the Vice-President as the enthusiastic reception of his tour of Latin-American countries continued.

A declaration of war by Bolivia would make the country the second in South America to become a fighting ally of the United Nations. Brazil is at war with Germany and Italy, but not with Japan. Bolivia broke off diplomatic relations with the Axis countries following a meeting of Pan-American foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro last year.

In Line With Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 6 (AP)—Bolivia's move toward war, informed sources here said, is in line with Brazil's efforts to convince all South American nations except Argentina to enter the conflict.

Informed sources said that Brazilian diplomats in South American capitals have been suggesting that other countries follow Brazil's example, and that the principal value to Brazil and the United States of war declarations by them would be the moral effect on the Axis, on still neutral Argentina, and on the whole anti-Axis South American bloc.

Argentina Immigration Policy Appears Easing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The recent revival of South American interest in immigration policy is encouraging to all those who believe that the permanent postwar prosperity of the New World, and especially of Argentina, is linked with the inflow of new population.

The Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires is the latest addition to the ranks of authorities advocating an enlightened attitude. This institution, in its annual report, recommends that a program to increase population by this method receive priority in postwar planning.

Advocates of increased population through immigration point out that if World War II has taught anything it is the fallacy that machinery displaces labor. The cry everywhere today is for manpower. Admittedly, there is a war on and millions on the battle fronts are lost to production, but it is claimed that the first postwar decade will require all humanity to be at work to restore the world to normality.

Higher Living Standards

Then there are the higher living standards which are seen as bound to be established. Food consumption will increase enormously. Argentina and other South American countries must assist in the provisioning. Apart from manual labor, thousands of technicians will be wanted for new manufacturing industries. A liberal immigration policy is considered imperative.

Before the present war the International Labor Office selected South America as the venue for its first regional conference. At that gathering Argentine and Brazilian delegates were acclaimed when they announced that their countries were prepared to resume their historic role in the reception and settlement of emigrants from Europe. The acclamation resounded throughout the world.

But there was a sharpening of ideological warfare and every South American country began to tighten instead of to relax its immigration laws. The most that crystallized were schemes of "selective immigration." The immigrants were so carefully selected that none came at all.

Argentines are realizing that the war is being fought largely to banish the shadow of the 'ism. World machinery will be established for "all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live," so there should be less necessity for imposing restrictions on the flow of colonizing labor and capital. The only restrictions may be those of the common laws of the country of settlement.

Wealth Attractive

The newspaper La Nación, commenting on the subject from the purely national viewpoint, suggested that Argentine wealth is still a great attraction to the prospective European emigrant and believes that appropriate local government action will be rewarded with a postwar stream of labor only to be compared with the prosperous days before 1914. Though economic and financial conditions are now more complex, it insists that the opportunities are as many and as attractive as then.

The same source refers to the adoption of the Colonization Law, after 40 years of fruitless legislative initiative, to stimulate rural settlement on family and home-building bases.

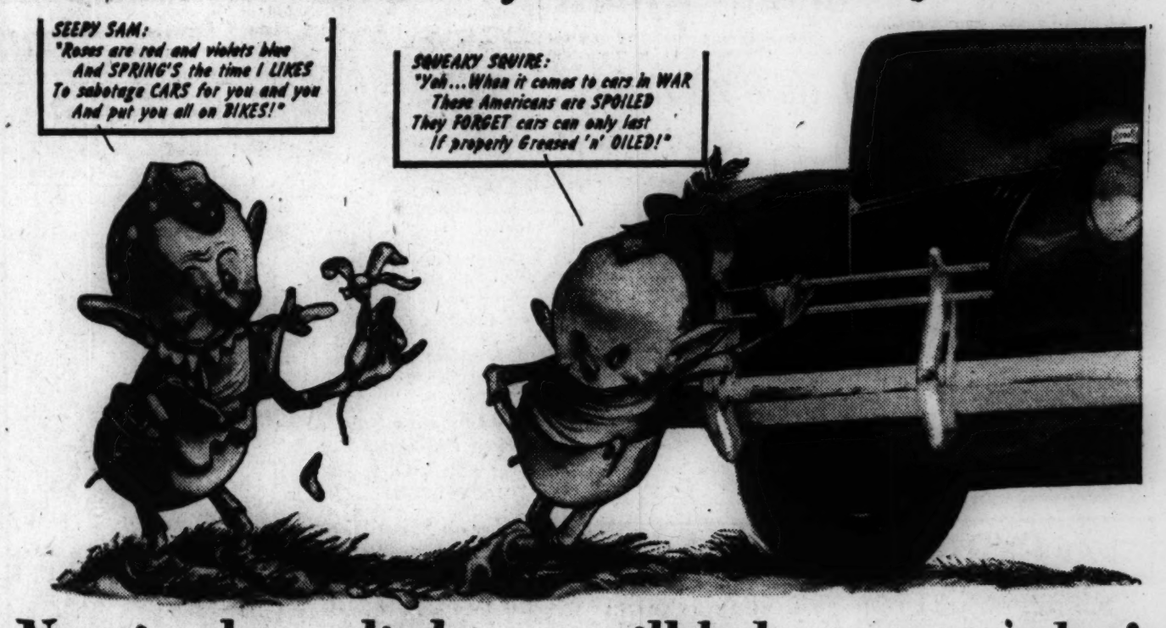
In the old days, of course, mass movement was dictated by economic pressure. Officials were little more than observers. Today, national policy and social welfare require control of the arrival and settlement of immigrants. An Agrarian Council was formed in this country under the Colonization Law and it is this organization that is now being urged to prepare its apparatus for settling the immigrant worker—and the family, where possible—which it is hoped the Government will more freely admit once the war is over.

SAVE TIME TIRES BY MAIL

Build up a sizable account in this strong Mutual Savings Bank for use after the war. Safety, plus regular interest. Send post card for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail"; gives all details of easy, convenient savings plan.

HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY, N.Y.

Don't let APRIL be your car's "Unlucky Month"!



Now is when a little care will help your car a lot!

There was never a Spring when your car needed a thorough check-over more than it does this year. No matter how little you may run it, you can't afford to have parts wear out or go bad. We're listing below some of the important things to do now—for your own and for Uncle Sam's sake, too. Let your Esso Dealer take care of them. HE'S A GREMLIN CHASER.

✓ **RADIATOR.** Have your Esso Dealer drain out anti-freeze, flush the radiator with clean water and a radiator cleaner, if necessary, then refill with water plus Tri-Rad Rust Preventive. Remember rust causes deterioration even though you may be running your car a lot less this year.

✓ **CRANKCASE.** Another Spring "must" is to drain out the Winter-worn oil, clean the crankcase with special flushing oil and refill with the proper summer grade of long-wearing Essolube Motor Oil.

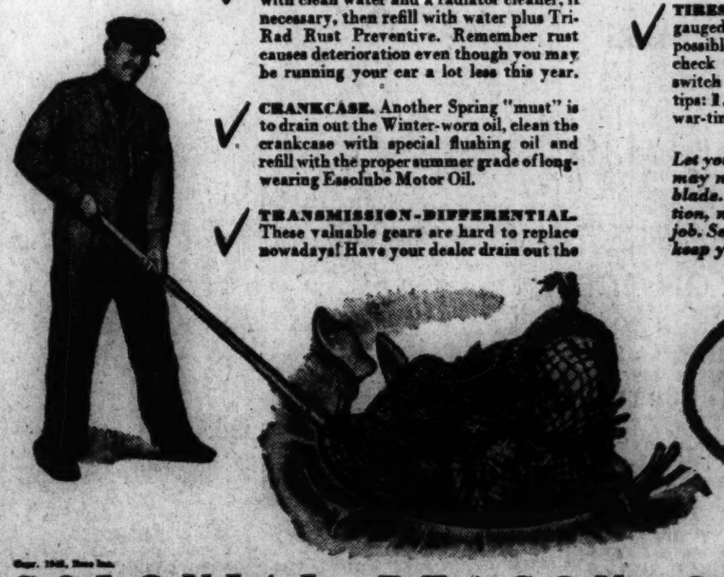
✓ **TRANSMISSION-DIFFERENTIAL.** These valuable gears are hard to replace nowadays! Have your dealer drain out the worn Winter oils and replace them with the proper Summer grade of new, fresh Esso Lubricants.

✓ **CHASSIS.** The chassis of your car has taken a beating through the Winter, so have your Esso Dealer give it a Verified Esso Lubrication—the lubrication job that puts the right lubricant in the right place.

✓ **BATTERY.** Reduced driving due to gasoline rationing has probably put your battery through a hard winter. Be sure to have your Esso Dealer check it and recharge it if necessary.

✓ **TIRES.** How far have your tires gone since you had them gauged and switched so as to extend their life as far as possible? If it is over 2,000 miles have your Esso Dealer check them with the Tire Tread Depth Gauge. . and switch them immediately, if necessary. Two tire-saving tips: **1.** Maintain 32 pounds pressure at all times (the new war-time standard). **2.** Never drive over 35 miles per hour.

Let your Esso Dealer check over your whole car. You may need a new light bulb, or a windshield wiper blade. Probably the finish of your car, for protection, needs a washing and then a good polishing job. See your Esso Dealer for whatever you need to keep your car in good running order.



Esso DEALER

CARE SAVES WEAR

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

'Three Sisters' at the Shubert, 'Claudia' at the Colonial—Radio Programs

Katharine Cornell Presents Star Cast in Chekhov Play

By L. A. Sloper

Chekhov in 1896 wrote to A. S. Souvorin: "I think that when a good actor plays a closet-drama, the play becomes one that can be performed."

Evidently Miss Cornell is of Chekhov's opinion, for when she decided to produce "The Three Sisters" she chose a distinguished company to assist her. Seldom have so many famous players been assembled for a production. And Mr. McClintic has clearly directed with a view to getting everything possible from the ensemble.

The first problem in producing Chekhov in English is the translation. In this case the text has been "prepared" by Alexander Koiransky and Mr. McClintic. It seems to be based on Mrs. Garnett's version, with modifications and additions evidently designed to clarify the action and to lend a colloquial touch which might help to acclimate an American audience to the Russian atmosphere.

Such assistance is needed. It is not the passage of 43 years so much as the social and even more the temperamental differences which separate Americans today from the persons of this play. Their boredom, their sudden changes of mood, and above all their inertia are almost incomprehensible to us. Only a most sympathetic interpretation can make them acceptable to the average theatergoer.

Miss Cornell and Mr. McClintic have made every effort to bridge the gap, and the measure of their success was to be seen last night at the Shubert in the growing interest of the audience as the evening passed.

The ideal interpretation, obviously, was that of the Moscow Art Theater. There, although the language was unfamiliar to most of us, the inner significance of the play to all peoples was made apparent by the integral unity of the acting style. The players understood the characters, they had grasped their thoughts, and they were able to project them to us as an ensemble.

There can be no doubt that Miss Cornell and Mr. McClintic have endeavored to achieve the same effect, with certain modifications. Thus the Russian pace and timing, so different from ours, have been followed. To some this may have seemed at first to give an effect of dragging, but as the play progressed it must have been revealed to all that this is the treatment suited to these brooding people, with their abrupt transitions of mood and thought, and their odd method of conversation which is often more like mutual monologue.

Similarly, no doubt, the effort had been made to fuse the acting into an ensemble that would faithfully represent the spirit of the play. But here a difficulty arose. It is not easy to teach a cast of stars to merge their several lights in a general illumination.

Several of the players were content to do so. This honor list inclues Miss Anderson, Miss Musgrove, Mr. Knox, Mr. Morris, Mr. King, and Mr. Powers.

Others evidently could not be restrained when the temptation of the big scene arose. Miss Cornell's silent acting was excellent, but she was over-emphatic in some of her speeches. Mr. Gwenn overacted badly in his drunken scene—and was rewarded by applause. Mr. Wiseman too overdid the tenseness of his performance from the very beginning; and he, too, won a round of hand-clapping.

Unfortunately, such applause in such a play is not a proof of artistic success.

'The Three Sisters'

Shubert Theater—Katharine Cornell presents "The Three Sisters," by Anton Chekhov, staged by Guthrie McClintic, settings and costumes by Motley. For two weeks beginning April 5, 1943. The cast:

Olga	Judith Anderson
Masha	Katharine Cornell
Irina	Gertude Musgrove
Maid	Jane Sterling
Tuzenbach	Alexander Knox
Solyony	McKay Morris
Chebutykin	Edmund Gwenn
Anfisa	Alice Belmore Cliffe
Ferapont	Arthur Chattertn
Orderly	Peter Boyne
Vershinin	Dennis King
Andrey Prozorov	Joseph Wiseman
Kuligin	Tom Powers
Natasha	Ruth Gordon
Fedotik	Stanley Bell
Roddey	Tom McDermott
Another Lieutenant	Walter Craig
Maid	Marie Paxton

Three Sisters and a Sister-in-Law From Chekhov

Left to right are Ruth Gordon as Natasha, Katharine Cornell as Masha, Gertrude Musgrove as Irina, and Judith Anderson as Olga. All of them are at the Shubert in Miss Cornell's production of "The Three Sisters."

Guild of Boston Artists

At the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, still-life and decorative paintings, all by members of the Guild, will be on exhibition through April 24.

Still-life is an especially favored theme among Boston painters, whether they are academic or advance guard. Variations are being devised continuously. Even among Guild members there is not a uniformity of approach to flowers and pottery and fabrics. Some painters are more precise chroniclers than others. Some take special pride in duplicating the original so that the result proves a tantalizing exercise in trompe l'oi el. While one painter is absorbed in translating shiny glazes of porcelains and detailed wefts of fine stuffs, others contrive an illusory portrayal, enveloping the object of report in a tenuous haze. Lilian Westcott Hale's excellent painting of a cabbage is executed in the latter manner. Frederick Hall's picture of a luxuriant ceramic represents the other method. One style might be called "open," the other "closed." In any event these colleagues are both realists, who differ in method.

The flower portrayals also provide a series of variations. Some are trim and set, some flowing and casual. The bouquets of George Noyes seem happiest for they are not subordinated but permitted to sing forth in their natural flowery loveliness. Many Guild painters shed a golden light upon the blossoms, put them into a context of shimmering textile and gleaming pottery, force upon them an exoticism which they do not heed.

There are flower arrangements by Marguerite Pearson, Laura Coombs Hills, Alice Sohier Ruggles, Herman Dudley Murphy. Still-life arrangements are by Ives Gammell and Frank Benson. There is finally a marine fantasy by Arthur Speare. D. A.

Engravings at Library

A selection of engravings by Jacobus Houbraken from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection will be exhibited in the Boston Public Library during April.

Jacobus Houbraken was a Netherlands engraver who lived in the eighteenth century. He made drawings after the portraits of Van Dyck and cultivated a manner of personal representation that was fashionable in his day. He developed the technique of engraving, which was a medium highly favored for likenesses. The artist worked directly on a steel plate, devising forms and textures, light and shadow through parallel and cross-hatched lines and little dots (stippling).

The pictures shown at the Public Library represent "Illustrious Personages in Great Britain." There is a conventional procedure. A likeness is carefully executed, and it is set against a drawn baroque frame. Below are assembled several emblems which characterize the teacher, philosopher, cleric or litterateur. Often the model seems ill-fitted to the grandiloquent surrounding framework. Time has gradually discarded those relics of Renaissance splendor.

Jacobus Houbraken showed great respect for his subjects, and he portrayed them with a modest intensity. Among them we see Geoffrey Chaucer, Archbishop Tillotson, William Wickham, Sir Richard Steele, Sir Isaac Newton, Anne Boleyn, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Philip Sidney, Thomas Howard, Cardinal Wolsey, Ben Jonson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Lord Bacon and William Shakespeare.

There are exhibited in addition engravings by Nanteuil, Edelinck, and Drevet, eminent portrait engravers of the same era. D. A.

Cary Grant is rehearsing with Don Barclay skits they used to do in vaudeville, preparatory to a tour of army camps.

Bellamy Played in 83 Films

Ralph Bellamy, in "Tomorrow the World," currently at the Wilbur Theater, has returned to the stage after an absence of 12 years. During that time he appeared in 83 motion pictures. No wonder he had no time for Broadway.

Not that he did not want to come back. Probably every screen performer who learned the art of acting behind the footlights dreams of the day when he will return to the stage. But the studios can be persuasive.

"I would be in the middle of shooting a picture and planning to return to Broadway," Mr. Bellamy says, "when I would be offered a role in a forthcoming feature. At first they would laugh when I said that I was returning to the stage. Then they would urge, just this one. I don't like to argue, so I would give in and say. 'All right, just this one more.' And then I would go home and find a play script in the mail with a part I liked. I hate to tell you how many times that has happened."

Theron Bamberger, producer of "Tomorrow the World," was a step ahead of the studios. He learned that Mr. Bellamy was taking a short vaction, and sent him the script. The actor read it overnight and agreed to play the leading role. When a studio representative arrived later in the day with a new scenario and a contract, Mr. Bellamy could say, "Sorry, old man, but I have promised to appear on Broadway."

New Leading Actress For Franken Play

Back in Boston, at the Colonial, Rose Franken's "Claudia" was skilfully played last night by an excellent cast, headed this time by Phyllis Thaxter. Miss Thaxter was charming in the title role. As the slim young wife, who is more her mother's vigorous and enthusiastic little girl than her husband's responsible helpmate, she gave especially convincing expression to Claudia's irrepressible and determined curiosity on every subject, including the breeding of livestock on their farm and the preparations for having a baby herself.

Primarily, perhaps, Claudia's popularity — especially among women—is due to its glorification of the American mother-in-law.

Miss Franken has explained in the past that one of her aims was to give the audience the feeling that they had spent the week end with pleasant friends in the country. Well, she still seems to be achieving this object—though few ordinary week ends are marked by any such eruption as the sudden visit of Olga Baclanova, as a blonde, sophisticated Russian singer.

To mothers-in-law in the audience the week end probably seems all too short. But to some others, a week end of rather uneventful experience seems a little protracted for one evening.

In a quiet and unassuming way, Adrienne Gessner, formerly of the Austrian stage, adds a great deal to the effectiveness of the play by her interpretation of Berth, the cook.

The new Claudia, Phyllis Thaxter, is getting near home when she comes to Boston. She is a native of Portland. Her father is known as a Maine Supreme Court judge, and her mother as a dramatic critic on a Portland newspaper. Miss Thaxter went to school in Montreal and gained her first stage experience there, with the Montreal Repertory Theater. D. M.

'Claudia'

At the Colonial—Return engagement of the play by Rose Franken, presented by John Golden in a production directed by the author. Setting by Donald Oenslager. The cast includes the following:

Mrs. Brown	Frances Starr
David Naughton	Donald Cook
Claudia Naughton	Phyllis Thaxter
Berth	Adrienne Gessner
Fritz	Frank Tweddell
Jerry Seymoure	Wilton Graff
Madame Daruchka	Olga Baclanova
Julia Naughton	Audrey Ridgwell

On the Stage

Although "Dancing in the Streets" has been doing big business in Boston, the New York Times says that Vinton Freedley has decided to withdraw the show after Saturday night's performance and to keep it off the stage until changes are made in the plot in preparation for New York. The cast will be kept intact and the Imperial Theater in New York will be held for a Broadway opening in six weeks. Difficulty in securing other out-of-town bookings, it is said, influenced the decision.

The Shubert Theater in Boston, according to the New York Herald Tribune, will house Richard Kollmar's new musical show, "Early to Bed," starting May 17. The cast, this source adds, includes Carl Brisson, Jane Deering, George Zorich, Genni McGon, Bob Howard, Tony Blair, Jane Kean, Eleanor Troy, Mary Small, and Ralph Bunker. Rehearsals are to start next week.

Preview at Keith's

A preview of an unspecified film, which will not have its regular New England premiere for some weeks, will be given at the Keith Memorial Theater this evening at 9 o'clock. "Immortal Sergeant" the current attraction will be screened at 7:05 and 10:40 p. m., immediately before and after the preview film. Regular prices will prevail.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, (D) of Colorado, and Representative James W. Wadsworth, (R) of New York, speak tonight on "Labor Conscription," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Five musical vignettes comprise the program of Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta—"Abu Hassan" by Weber; Isador Philipp's "Pastel Opus, 24, No. 1" and "Feux-Follets Opus 24, No. 3," Harold Davidson's "Dance Alexandrienne" and "Ballet Suite" by Gretry-Mottl, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

American Melody Hour presents a program of old and new popular songs, including "Moonlight Becomes You," "As Time Goes By," "The Last Roundup," and "In the Garden of Tomorrow," sung by Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, Conrad Thibault, baritone, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and a mixed chorus, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

The Italian situation, first under Mussolini and now under Hitler, will be set forth in a dramatization entitled "Last Stand in Italy" by Dorothea Lewis on This Is Our Enemy. Ferdinand Pecora, Chief Justice of the New York State Court will be guest speaker, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

"What Kind of World Do We Want?" is the subject of a roundtable discussion to be held at the National Conference of Women, in New York. Speakers will include Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway; Mrs. Elinor Herrick, Personnel Director of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation; Edna St. Vincent Millay, poet, and Margaret Culkin Banning, author. Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, journalist, will act as moderator, MBS-WNAC, 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter." Starring Luella Gear and Violet Hemming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vincent Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Three Sisters," Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's play. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," with Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. Presented by Theron Bamberger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 1:20, 5:30, 9:30. "Algiers," Charles Boyer. 3:40, 7:45.

Exeter—"Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. "At the Front in North Africa." 2, 5:05, 8:05. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day, Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel and Diana Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 1, 3:55, 6:05, 9:45. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 10:40. Special Sneak Preview at 9 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley, Raymond Walburn. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Modern—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:20, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, Diana Lynn. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Francis Gifford. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"Boomtown, D. C.," "Brief Interval," "Horses, Horses, Horses," "Popular Science No. 2," "Land of Orizaba," "Double Up," "T Bone for Two," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Telepix—"Battle of Stalingrad," "Popular Science Review," "U. S. Navy Band," "Bedlam in Washington," "Animals and their Offspring," "Our Fighting Freighters."

Trans-Lux—"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn, Philip Dorn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "One Dangerous Night," Warren Williams. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—"Pot O' Gold," James Stewart. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:30. "The Sisters," Bette Davis. 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—"At the Front in North Africa." 1, 3:35, 6, 8:20. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. 1:40, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "The Crime Smasher," Edgar Kennedy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.

Regent: "Wildcat," Richard Arlene, A. Judge. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis.

Coolidge Corner: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "At the Front."

Cleveland Circle: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2, 8.

University: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 2:55, 6:05, 9:25. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DEDHAM—Community: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:27, 7:55. "Johnny Doughboy." 1:50, 6:30, 9:30.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Commandos," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Too Many Women."

Codman Square: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 3:35, 9:25. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 7:50.

Park: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," M. Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 1:54, 5:04, 8:14. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:04, 6:14, 9:25.

Mystic: "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, Patrick Brooks. 2:25, 8:30. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2:15, 8:45. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 3:20, 7, 9:50.

Strand: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolly. 3:20, 8:35. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:15, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith.

Fellsway: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

NATICK—Colonial: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Short Subjects. Latest War News. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the 8 Ball," Carol Bruce, Ritz Bros. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulete Goddard. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "We Are the Marines," 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, A. Smith. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee.

Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman.

Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Meet the Stewarts," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2:09, 7:54. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard, Jack Benny. 3:26, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez. "Journey for Margaret," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor, 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

Coolidge: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake, "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, R. Denning.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 2:30, 7:50. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish, 4, 9:20.

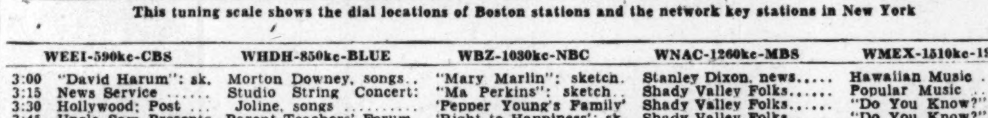
State: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 2:30, 7:50. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 4; 9:20.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. FM W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio String Concert:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: Post	Joline, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	"Across Caribbean"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Royal Canadian Air Force	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Band; Sgt Causton, con.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Arthur Van Horn	Lou Breese's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	**The WAAC Caravan**	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton; Fighting	Music: M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home: Star Revue	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; OPA Talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	241st Coast Artillery	"Confidentially Yours"	Gems from the Ballet
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	"You and the War"	Band; speakers	Fred Lang, news	Carmen Miranda, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	**Volney Hurd, news**	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Dramatization
8:45	Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"This Is Our Enemy":	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orches.: 'Short Mystery'	Fibber McGee and Molly	dramatization	Variety Hour; Music
10:00	"Jazz Laboratory":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15	Raym'd Scott's Or.	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassell's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News: "Nocturne"	News Service	Harry James's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout: Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	**"Sinfonietta": Alfred**	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: Dance orch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	**Wallenstein, conductor**	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News: Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program: News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	**News of the World**	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Musical Highlights	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**School of the Air:**	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Im. Wolcott: food news	Organ Recital: vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn, songs	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	**"Council for Democracy"**
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	Leo Litwin, pianist	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Victory Gardens	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Margaret Janis, songs	Guiding Light: drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News report
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Concert: Pearl	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Schatzl, sporano	Pepper Young's Family	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	**Nat. Conf. of Women; A.**	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
4:15	"Across Caribbean"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	**O'Hare McCormick, con.**	Spike Jones' Orchestra
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bruce Holder's Orchestra	Carol Bruce, songs
4:45	Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Bruce Holder's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Musical Mystery
5:15	'Date Book': Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Hollywood; songs	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	"California Melodies":	Carewe-Chamberlain
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	Alumni Dinner Tufts Col.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Local sports
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Or.; Musicale:	Local sports
9:30	Milton Berle; vari-	Count Basie's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	Igor Gorin; Marion Hut-	Local sports
9:45	ety; orch.; guests	Orch.: "Short Mysteries"	dramatic sketch; orch.	ton; Ilka Chase, m. c.	Local sports; Bruins-
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kayser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Detroit Red Wings
10:15	Opera Love Songs	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	hockey game
10:30	War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	News service
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:15	Rideout Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Stars in Review	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 7
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg, 102 m
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Canada Calls From London. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg, 102 m
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg, 102 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Song Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Royal Canadian Air Force Band; Sgt. Robert Causton, con.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Sen. James M. Tunnell.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR • NOW—LAST WEEK
5th Play Theatre Guild & Am. Thea. Socy. Series
"TOMORROW the WORLD"
with RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
Dorothy Sands
DIRECTED BY ELLIOTT NUGENT
Eves. $1.10-2.75. Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-2.20

SHUBERT • TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TOMORROW 2:30
The Three Sisters
Eves.: $1.10-$3.30: Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.75

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ida LUPINO • Dennis MORGAN • Joan LESLIE
"THE HARD WAY"
Plus "LADY BODYGUARD"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Mary Martin • Betty Hutton • Eddie Bracken
Dick Powell • Rudy Vallee
"HAPPY GO LUCKY"
Plus "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Boston
Thursday, April 8, at 8:30 P. M.
Third Concert of the
BOSTON SOCIETY OF EARLY MUSIC
Music of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries played by the Society of Ancient Instruments assisted by Olga Averino, Soprano; Sylvia Marlowe, Harpsichord. Tickets at the door $2.20 tax included.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
TYRONE POWER MAUREEN O'HARA
Black Swan
That Other Woman
Starting Wednesday
ALAN LADD, "LUCKY JORDAN"
"THE AFFAIRS OF MARTHA"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very near perfection."—Morehouse, Sun.
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m.
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

18th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Sat. & Sun. 2:40.

"AN AMUSING COMEDY"
—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
5th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Eves. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3.

BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
THE NATION'S COMEDY SMASH
MAJESTIC TH. 44 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0730
EVES. INC. SUN. 8:40—(NO PERF. MON.)
MATS. SAT. 2:40, SUN. 3 P. M. 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats $1.10
Eves. 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.00 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40 No Monday Perf.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE • JACK OAKIE • LYNN BARI
'HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO'
Plus In Person On Our Stage: Chico MARX and ORCH.
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BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS

Women's Activities: Probation Reviewed

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The probation system, which today is reclaiming thousands of men and women who had gotten a wrong start, had its beginnings in Boston, Miss Pauline Bachelder, Probation Officer of the Middlesex Superior Court, reminded members of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge last night.

Addressing the club at its meeting at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, Miss Bachelder reviewed the history of probation which is so closely linked to progress in social work in this State, and gave examples of how it is now carried on.

In 1829, John Augustus, a shoemaker of Lexington, moved his shop to Boston, Miss Bachelder related, telling of the first probation worker, and located on what was then known as Franklin Avenue, just off Court Square, near the old Boston Police Court. He joined the Washingtonians, a total abstinence society, and became interested in the men haled into court for drunkenness.

Mr. Augustus put up his own money as surety for these men and other offenders, took responsibility for their behavior and, by 1859, when he passed on, 2,000 persons, charged with various offenses, had been reclaimed through his efforts. Others, by that time, had become interested and the Mayor of Boston considered the work so important he appointed a probation officer to continue it.

Legislative Action

This man, said Miss Bachelder, was the first probation officer ever named. In 1878, the Legislature provided for the appointment of such officers by the mayors and later gave the power of appointment to court judges.

Miss Bachelder, who was with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children before taking her present position a year ago, emphasized the relation of the probation officer to the probationer as that of an interested friend. "When probation starts, the offense is forgotten," she said. The person is given to understand that he or she is starting over again, with a new opportunity to make something of the years ahead.

"The first step in reclaiming the individual is to give needed care and assistance designed to correct the condition immediately responsible for the difficulty in which she finds herself," explained Miss Bachelder, whose work is with women offenders.

"I use all of the social agencies in Massachusetts to aid in this part of the work. Then I build up the probationer's confidence in my purpose to help her. I maintain an open-door policy—she feels free to come to me whenever she wants to and she is assured of a supporter and friend in her climb upward."

When Someone Cares

This assurance is of paramount importance in the reclamation process, Miss Bachelder told her audience. Often the very fact that there was no one to whom it made any difference what the individual did, was partly responsible for her downfall.

"There are no hopeless cases," she added. "Progress sometimes may seem slow; some may slide back a little, but they make good eventually."

Citing several cases to illustrate how the probation work has made useful citizens out of those who were formerly a liability, Miss Bachelder told of two women who had been habitual drunkards, one of whom is now earning good wages with steady employment, and the other of whom has been accepted by the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Mrs. William A. Lamb, President of the club, opened the meeting, and Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy was in charge of the program.

By a Staff Photographer

Program Composed Entirely by Students

Annemarie Junker of Dorchester (left) and Sylvia Maynard of New York City take a pose from one of the cowboy dances which will be featured in the Radcliffe Dance Group Divertissements to be given in Agassiz Theater on Friday at 4 p. m. This will be the first performance under the new director, Miss Mary Small. "Divertissements" is a program of dances composed entirely by the students. Special composition classes have given the girls basic training and they are still making their own costumes.

The majority of performances in this sixth season have been given for benefits. Although the present group of 18 has taken its training largely in classical ballet, classes are available in modern dancing and composition. Folk dances are the special forte of the girls: Mexican, Russian, Hungarian, and cowboy.

Drive Against Forest, Grass Fires Starts

A drive to prevent destructive forest and grass fires which threaten the war effort was begun in Massachusetts today by State and Federal forestry officials.

Pointing out that smoke palls from fires in coastal areas limit visibility from the air and sea patrols and aircraft warning stations and that flames serve as beacons for the enemy, officials urged the public to be especially alert to prevent fires this year.

"Every fire is a direct drag on the war effort," Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation declared. "Besides the unnecessary loss of vitally needed lumber and other property, every fire is a menace to war plants, and otherwise aids our enemies by requiring manpower to fight the fires.

"In peace times we could ill afford this waste of our natural resources and the damage to the forest cover of our watersheds," Commissioner Kenney continued. "But under a wartime economy such losses are a staggering blow to construction of barracks, bridges, ships, airplanes and countless other military items."

Forest fires already detected in Massachusetts this year resulted from "carelessness on the part of the public," Mr. Kenney said.

The State Forest Service called upon farmers, smokers and campers to guard against starting fires and urged that anybody seeing even a small fire to notify a ranger or State fire warden immediately.

Declaring the spring danger season already had started in the Cape Cod section, the forestry service said:

"By the middle of this month the woodlands of Worcester County to the Connecticut River will be vital areas. The forest fire danger will extend into the Berkshire region next month."

The Forestry Service statement was issued through the regional Office of War Information.

Checking Plane Movements

United States Army Signal Corps

Governor Saltonstall Visits Information Center

Left to right: Norman B. Smith, Training and Operations Supervisor; the Governor; A. N. Winslow, Jr., Morale Director, and Morrison M. Bump, Recruiting Director, try their hand at plotting airplane movements at the Boston Information Center. The Army Air Force urgently needs additional men and women volunteers between 18 and 50 years of age for this work. No technical knowledge is necessary and volunteers can select hours which will not conflict with civilian jobs. Application for this work may be made at 18 Tremont Street, eighth floor, or by mail to P. O. Box 36, North Postal Annex, Boston.

Cross Fund Drive Still Behind Goal

Contributions now total $1,790,761 in the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's Red Cross War Fund drive, it was announced at the fifth report luncheon yesterday.

Declaring that the slightest curtailment of Red Cross activities for the armed services would mean a definite impairment of the war effort, Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman, said "To my mind that impairment would mean more casualties, greater possibility of defeat, and a chance that war would spread death and devastation in this hemisphere. I want no part of the responsibility for such results. That's why I say this War Fund campaign must not fail."

A model racing yacht, donated by a prisoner and auctioned off at yesterday's luncheon for $250 to Allston Burr, Boston investment executive, will be reauctioned at next Monday's luncheon.

Contributions received recently included:

Individuals:
$2,500—A. C. Ratshesky Foundation.
$1,000—Merrill G. Hastings, Anonymous.
$500—Anonymous, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Taft (additional, total $3,500), Mr. and Mrs. H. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Malcomn Donald (additional, total $2,000), Bayard Warren (additional, total $800), Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ford.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Rowley (additional, total $2,000), Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beal (additional, total $1,400).
$300.04—Chandler Hovey.
$300—Anonymous, Mrs. Frederick P. Bowden (additional, total $600).
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Rust (additional, total $1,250), Mrs. Rudolph Weld, (additional, total $750), Anonymous.
$200—Miss Etheland Adams, Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee (additional, total $1,210).
$100—Anonymous, George W. Gibson, Anonymous, Mrs. Ira M. Hamilburg, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy (additional, total $600), Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Mintz, Adnah Neyhart, (additional, total $300), Anonymous, Arthur R. Tirrell, Miss Mary C. Lowes, Mr. and Mrs. U. H. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell (additional, total $1,100), Anonymous, William Storer Eaton, Anonymous, Anonymous, Mrs. William York Peters (additional, total $1,100), Francis H. and Miss Alice Rowley (additional, total $300), Anonymous, Dudley P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Morrill Wiggin, Anonymous.

Public Employees:
$156.75—Division of Employment Security Employees.
$171.75—United States Civil Service Commission Employees.
$122—Jamaica Plain High School.
$100—Navy Supply Corps School (additional, total for Navy Departments, $63,444.54).

Commerce and Industry:
$507.75—Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co. Employees.
$500—Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co. (additional, total $1,000).
$406.50—Rivett Lathe & Grinder, Inc., (additional, total $1,406.50).
$386.21—Hunt-Spiller Mfg. Corp. & Employees.
$300—The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
$269.50—The Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co. and Federal Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
$230.50—Tilesten & Hollingsworth Co. Employees.
$217—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Employees (additional, total $347.90).
$190—Whitman & Howard's (additional, total $200).
$170—M. Hoffman & Co. Employees.
$166.50—Rivett Lathe & Grinder, Inc. Employees (additional, total $406.50).
$152.01—National Research Corp.
$150—John E. Daniels Leather Co. (additional, total $293), Rowe Contracting Co.
$149.50—Warren Pipe Co. of Mass., Inc. Employees.
$129.75—Recording & Statistical Corp. Employees.
$132—General Alloys.
$127—Nutter, McClennen & Fish Employees (additional, total $233).
$125.48—Noble & Greenough School.
$125—Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
$118—Thompson Wire Co. (additional, total $218).
$115.91—Women's Branch Alliance.
$100—Alpha Portland Cement Co., Clear Weave Hosiery Stores, Inc., Peter F. Connolly Co., Hotel Essex, Ford Mfg. Co. Employees, Formaide Brassiere Co., New England Metallurgical Corp. Employees, Pickhardt & Ellis, Pilot Publishing Co., Anonymous, Spaulding Moss Co. (additional, total $250), Fisher Food Co., Sea-board Construction Co.

Single Men Listed Locally Pooled to Fill the May Quota

War Activities in New England

All single men listed by the State's 173 local draft boards are being pooled to fill the May quota for the armed forces, it was announced today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

For the first time since the draft law was enacted, it has become necessary to allocate the call without regard to individual local board quotas, he pointed out.

The call has been set up solely in accordance with the number of single men in Class 1-A, including single men with collateral dependents, as declared available by the local boards in a recent report to State headquarters.

This step was motivated by the existing policy of inducting all single men not otherwise entitled to deferment before calling on married men, Colonel Smith declared. He pointed out again that regulations do not give dependency deferments to registrants who married after Dec. 8, 1941, or who married at a time when the registrants' selection was imminent. Therefore, registrants who fall into either of these two categories are considered "single men."

In the May call, local boards having a large reserve of single men will be called upon to furnish the large proportion of the total requirement, while other boards will be asked to furnish only the number declared available.

No board has been "frozen," the Director explained. Each local board will furnish its supply of single men, however few in number. Those having abnormally large calls in May will be brought in balance with their regular quotas on future calls, and conversely, this will apply to those boards having in May smaller calls than usual, explained Colonel Smith.

Although no information on June quotas has been received, he said, "It apepars that a percentage at least of the June call will have to be filled from the category of childless married men."

Waac Commander

Col. William H. Craig, recently stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., has assumed command of the Fourth Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Training Center at Fort Devens, relieving Lieut.-Col. Delbert Fuller, who became Assistant Commandant.

Caribbean Salute

Massachusetts' merits were extolled throughout the Caribbean area recently on one of the weekly half-hour radio programs of the Antilles Air Task Force, entitled "48-Gun Salute."

Included on the program were: A message from Governor Saltonstall, skits on Paul Revere and the Boston Tea Party, and descriptions of principal cities and towns, as well as mention of many educational institutions.

Handicap to Milk Industry Seen in 'Diversion Payments'

Food Problems in New England

"Diversion payments" to New York milk handlers for shipping cream into Boston and other New England markets were criticized today by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, who lined up with New England Republicans in forwarding a protest to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Such payments would "work a distinct hardship on our section and discourage many producers from handling milk and cream," declared Senator Tobey. New England milk producers have attributed such a subsidy plan to some New York co-operatives.

According to C. W. Swonger, economist for the New England Milk Producers Association, the payments "are allowances made to handlers for transporting milk from a fluid milk shipping plant to one equipped with manufacturing facilities." They were discontinued in November, 1942.

"If these payments were restored," Mr. Swonger said, "they would provide New York handlers with an arbitrary advantage of $2.60 per 40-quart can of cream sold in New England markets. This, in effect, would amount to subsidized dumping of cream in this area, and would lower the returns of 15,000 dairy farmers in the Boston market and of 25,000 additional producers in other New England markets."

Butterfat Cut

Donald O. Hammerberg, Connecticut State Milk Administrator, announced yesterday that he had approved, effective May 1, a reduction from 4.0 to 3.7 per cent in the butterfat basis for pricing Connecticut milk. He added that the adjustment is subject to approval by the Office of Price Administration, which he had been assured would be forthcoming.

Reduction of the butterfat standard is tantamount to giving producers an increase of 12 cents per hundredweight in the price of class I milk in part of the State, and all the milk in the rest of the State.

Poultry Conserved

In a determined effort to stamp out live-poultry "black market" in the nutmeg State, some 200 retail and wholesale dealers yesterday formed the Connecticut Live Poultry Dealers Association, and named Philip J. Wadhams as President.

The group volunteered to suspend poultry sales from today through Sunday "to conserve and preserve the supply of poultry in this State for the pupblic over the Easter holidays." The dealers also voted to canvass other poultry dealers in the State to gain their co-operation, and also voted to police themselves.

Out-of-State dealers, they declared, have been buying up large quantities of poultry in Connecticut, paying more than the ceiling price, and creating a dearth of poultry on the local markets.

Kitchen Fats "Champs"

Although New England leads the other 11 regions of the country in the saving of kitchen fats, it is not showing as high a rate of increase as the national average gain, and, unless New England housewives put on a spurt, they may lose their championship.

"Since last August New England has turned in a total of 3,240,769 pounds of kitchen fats," said Miss Margaret Curtis, Regional Chief, Household Section, WPB. "That is enough fat to furnish explosives for 12,963,076 37mm antiaircraft shells, or 162,000 depth charges. Massachusetts has saved 1,911,753 pounds of fats and stands sixth in the national standing. New England has the honor of having three States among the first ten for Connecticut and Rhode Island tied for eighth."

Calling All Dogs

Good news from the OPA! Ration books unnecessary for canines! In the future, all dogs—or those who shop for them—will be able to obtain point-free bones from the family butcher. Fats and bones, such as suet and rib bones, produced in dis-assembling a carcass on in boning, may be sold point-free for use as animal food and for other inedible purposes, the OPA has ruled. Lean trimmings also come under the ruling.

Editor Feels Sure Argentina to Turn on Axis

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

To meat-rationed Boston—when you can get it—nine Argentine journalists who left today for New York have brought visions of increased South American food production which they see as a necessity if the war is long.

José Santos Gollan, Editor of La Prensa in Buenos Aires, summed it up when he said he foresees South America's war service as most valuable to the United Nations by turning out soldiers of the soil instead of fighting men.

Argentina can be counted on to back the United Nations, Señor Gollan stated in an interview, even though the country at present maintains diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Argentine people are so overwhelmingly anti-Axis that Señor Gollan and other of the visiting newsmen say they are confident a way will be found out of Argentina's present obscure diplomatic position.

Can Render Increasing Aid

Yet whether diplomatic relations with the Axis have been broken or not, the visiting Argentines believe their country can and will render increasingly effective aid to the United Nations.

As a grower of meat, wheat, corn, and other foodstuffs, Argentina could increase production substantially, Señor Gollan asserted. He feels there should be a concerted effort in this direction to cushion the United Nations against food shortages as the war goes on. He would embrace all of the Americas, including Canada, in a co-ordinated farm program.

Just out of Canada on their trip that has taken them from Miami to the West Coast and back through the North, visiting war plants and seeing for themselves how this country is "taking it," the visitors spent a quiet interlude in Boston.

Harvard Interests Them

They wandered around Harvard and spent most of their remaining time resting up for the heavy program that lies ahead as they end their trip in New York and Washington. They are guests of the National Press Club and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The nine visitors represent papers with a combined circulation of more than 1,000,000 in a population of 13,000,000. Señor Gollan noted this in commenting on the importance of such a tour for its influence on Argentine opinion.

Speaking for the group, he said they will carry home a tremendously favorable impression of the United States at war. Himself in a country at war for the first time in his more than 50 years, he said he had found here, instead of hate and fear, calm and confidence.

Where U. S. Strength Lies

The strength of this country, as Señor Gollan sees it, is in its love of democracy, its industrial organization, and its universities.

All countries of America should have cultural exchanges of this kind, Señor Gollan believes, with Argentina inviting Mexicans, Brazil inviting Peruvians, and so on.

Other members of the pary come from metropolitan and provincial papers. They are Fabian Calle, Secretary of the Editorial Staff of Los Andes, Mendoza; Dr. Juan S. Valmaggia, Secretary-General of La Nacion, Buenos Aires; Ricardo Enrique Macuieira, Secretary of the Editorial Board of El Mundo, Buenos Aires; Hector Peralta Ramos, member of the Board of Directors of La Razon, Buenos Aires; Jose W. Agusti, owner and Editor of Noticias Graficas, Bunos Aires; Nestor Joaquin Lagos, principal Assistant Editor of La Capital, Rosario; Francisco Mateos Vidal, Acting Director of Los Principios, Cordoba, and Alfredo Coviello, of Tucuman, Administrator and Acting Editor of La Gaçeta.

Bookmobiles Seek State Aid

Unless the State Legislature puts bookmobile personnel on the permanent State pay roll in July, there may be many disappointed readers throughout the Massachusetts Commonwealth's rural areas, Miss Catharine M. Yerxa told members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts last night.

That personnel consists of only six individuals—three librarians and three chauffeur-clerks. Yet it serves 87 rural towns, 85 libraries, 162 schools, 141 library stations, besides countless individuals, plus Camp Edwards and its amphibian outposts, Fort Rodman, the Osterville Marine Maintenance and Training School, and dwellers in several Federal housing projects.

Miss Yerxa, whose duties as General Secretary of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries include charge of the bookmobile service, took her audience on a film tour of many of these places with the bookmobile. Her pictorial record can leave little doubt of what the bookmobile means to thousands of men, women, and children in the State's isolated areas.

She explained how misleading it is to say that there is a library in every town in the State except Peru. Many of these so-called libraries are but so much deadwood, she said, just static collections in some closet, with no money to add to them, no trained librarian to see that they are circulated.

It is only since the bookmobile service was started three years ago that the Library Division has felt it could give sufficient aid to these small libraries to say nothing of the areas where there are no libraries at all. Mailing books, she said, is not nearly as effective.

Bookmobile personnel was formerly supplied by the Works Projects Administration. With the cessation of WPA the State Legislature granted an appropriation in the "seven-month budget" for its continuance through July. Now, Miss Yerxa pointed out, it is a question of getting the Legislature not merely to extend the service for a short period but to place the personnel on a permanent basis.

"It is impossible to obtain trained librarians on a temporary basis," she explained. "They won't give up their permanent jobs."

Also, she went on, unless the service is established on a permanent basis the Federal Government may withdraw the 24,000 volumes it originally provided and give them to some other State.

Economics Groups Meeting April 10

The Massachusetts Home Economics Association will hold its annual meeting in joint session with the Connecticut Valley Home Economics Association on Saturday, April 10, at the Hotel Sheraton in Springfield.

Miss Ann T. Person, President, will preside at the business meeting at 11 a. m. The morning speaker will be Dr. Seth Arsenian, professor of psychology, Springfield College, whose topic will be "An Unrationed Diet for Human Needs."

The afternoon program, immediately following luncheon at 12:30, includes as speakers Miss Jane Pratt, formerly a dietician, now a member of the WAAC, and Walker W. Daly, Boston Regional Office of War Manpower Commission. Miss Carolina Wilson, Supervisor of National Defense Training for Women, Massachusetts Department of Education, vocational division, will discuss "Pre-Employment Training for Women."

Miss May C. Turner of Framingham and Miss Florence Dorward of Springfield are vice-presidents of the Association. Miss Janette Kelly of Cambridge is secretary, and Miss Clara Laubengayer of Springfield is treasurer.

Police Service For the Elderly

Swampscott's police today are doing officially what has long been the unofficial role of all police—overseeing and caring for elderly persons.

Police Chief Walter F. Reeves yesterday launched this service in his town for the protection of elderly persons who live alone. He stated that in the past many elderly persons have become ill and have been unable to send for aid. Lives could have been saved, he said, if somebody had been checking up on elderly persons at regular intervals.

All elderly Swampscott residents have to do is register with the police if they want this service. The route patrolman will call on each home as he makes his rounds to make sure that all is well.

Harvard Professors At Club Symposium

Dr. Magdalene Schoch of the Harvard Law School and Dr. Philip B. Bradley of the Economic Department at Harvard will be speakers at a symposium led by Carlyle Morgan, Peace Aims Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, at the April 8 meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston. The subject will be "The Importance of Collective Security to the United States."

The program, which is under the auspices of the International Relations Committee of which Miss Edith Fisher is Chairman, will follow a 6 o'clock dinner at the Twentieth Century Club. Dr. Schoch will speak from the angle of an International Bill of Rights, and Dr. Bradley on international trade as a postwar policy of the United States.

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Allies Smash Air-Sea Axis Supplies Bound for Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

North Africa and at the British Admiralty in London.

The heavy blow at vital Nazi air arteries in Tunisia came when Lightning fighters, escorting medium bombers on a sea sweep, sighted a large German formation of Junkers-52 transports over the Sicilian Straits about 25 miles north of Tunisia.

The Americans attacked and the big battle was on.

It lasted 25 minutes.

The Lightnings sent burst after burst of cannon fire into the transport formation and sent plane after plane spinning into the sea. Flames which burst from the planes when they hit the water, American pilots said, indicated they were laden with gasoline or oil for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's tanks and air force. No troops were seen aboard the transports, the pilots said.

In addition to the 18 transports, the fighters disposed of six dive bombers and seven opposing fighters.

Capt. Darrell G. Welch of Midland, Texas, who shot down three of the transports said: "We saw the planes flying in a huge 'V' formation about 50 feet off the water. It looked like a swarm of locusts. I dived in and knocked off the leader, then we all went to work on them. I got three planes in four passes."

His plane was hit 10 times as the fighters fought so low their flaps sometimes skimmed the water, but he got back uninjured.

In the course of the battle, the communiqué from General Eisenhower's headquarters said, an enemy destroyer was blown up and several other ships were hit and set ablaze.

48 Axis Planes Shot Down in Day

While land activities consisted of intense patrol operations with no major engagements developing, the air war continued at a fiery pace and resulted in the shooting down of 48 German and Italian planes—the biggest bag the Allies have scored in a single day in the Tunisian campaign. The British and Americans lost 12 of their aircraft.

In the attack by light British naval forces on a three-ship convoy off Tunisia, the Admiralty said the British craft moved to close range and quickly sent one of the vessels to the bottom with a well-placed torpedo.

"Two torpedo hits were scored on another supply ship," the Admiralty bulletin said, and although it was not seen to sink its destruction was described as "practically certain."

Such great confusion was caused by the surprise attack that when the British forces withdrew, the escorting enemy vessels were firing on each other, the Admiralty said.

"Our forces," it added, "suffered neither casualties nor damage."

Meanwhile from Cairo came word that Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force, striking from the Middle East, struck at Naples at dusk Sunday in the wake of a 100-plane assault earlier in the day by United States Flying Fortresses based in French North Africa.

The raid, in which hits were observed on oil-storage facilities at Vighiena Mole, was announced in a Ninth United States Air Force communiqué.

The war bulletin said that Liberators also teamed up with RAF aircraft at dusk Monday to attack the harbor of Palermo, Sicily.

All of the attacking aircraft returned, it added.

New Allied Drive Awaited by Axis

Practically no details were available on the course of the land fighting on the various Tunisian fronts.

One report said the British First Army had advanced to within 14 miles of Mateur in the Bizerte sector.

The Axis plainly expected a renewed Allied drive to come soon. The Berlin Radio said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army's artillery had begun laying down "test shots" on the advanced positions of the German-Italian defense zone along the Wadi el Akarit, 20 miles north of Gabès.

General Montgomery opened each of his spurts across the desert and his decisive battle of the Mareth Line with thundering artillery barrages.

The Germans also said General Montgomery's tanks had been pushed nearer the front.

A later Berlin broadcast said an unusual number of planes arrived April 5 at Gibraltar and it repeated unconfirmed reports that about 25,000 American and British troops passed through the fortress port last week en route to North Africa.

As General Montgomery's men shaped their next advance, the American troops under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., strengthened their positions in Birmrabott Pass, 10 miles east of El Guetar on the road to Gabès.

Marshal Rommel still managed to keep open the 40-mile gap between General Montgomery's and General Patton's columns, but the Americans were inching their way into positions better to support the British Eighth Army when it begins rolling.

The German-controlled Paris Radio said General Patton's troops were being constantly reinforced and that they seemed "to be preparing for a major operation."

Zero Pilot Shot Down By Own Squadron

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, April 6

Evidence that a Japanese Zero pilot was shot down by his own squadron leader to prevent possible capture alive was disclosed today by an American investigation of an enemy plane crash in Kwangsi Province of Free China.

The Zero was one of a formation of six on reconnaissance. It apparently developed motor trouble, Chinese observers said. The leader circled the faltering plane. Gunfire was heard, then it plummeted straight down, trailing smoke. It buried itself in a rice paddy, narrowly missing a house.

"From statements of Chinese eyewitnesses," an American officer said, it "probably was shot down to prevent capture of the plane and interrogation of the pilot when it appeared he could not return to the Japanese lines."

Russia:

Russians Advance In Kuban Delta

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army's growing offensive in the Kuban Delta continued with new successes against the Germans who are fighting back stubbornly in an attempt to hold their bridgehead along the Black Sea coast in the North Caucasus.

The Soviet communiqué said the Russians shelled "a big center of German resistance" with big guns, destroying more than 60 enemy firing points.

An earlier dispatch said the Red Army had fought its way "into a strip of territory strongly fortified by the enemy," another reference to the major objective.

The Germans now hold about 7,500 square miles in the Kuban Delta and daily they are losing more. The Soviet map of the entire front published last week showed the Russian line beginning at Novorossisk.

This and current dispatches show it possible for the Red Army already to be giving the Nazis at the Black Sea port added worries.

This Kuban country itself offers many natural obstacles to speedy progress, including salty marshes and swamps.

The Kuban River is wide and at this time of year overflows its banks, flooding or washing away many roads.

The best highway is the one which runs from Krasnodar out to the Kerch Strait. Part of this road is in Red Army hands and part is held by the Germans.

The area which includes the Kuban Delta also is known as the Taman Peninsula. The town closest to the strait itself is the cossack village of Taman, a town of 4,000 in an area which was the scene of ancient fighting.

The shores of Taman Peninsula are easily navigable, if the Germans have any watercraft. They could use boats or rafts to switch defensive units by water rather than to depend entirely on difficult overland transportation.

New German attempts to drive wedges into Russian positions on the northern Donets River, just southeast of Kharkov and around Izyum, on the approaches to Voroshilovgrad, have been balked by Russian artillery and by infantry and by counterattacks, Russian communiqués said.

Activity in the Smolensk area was confined mainly to artillery duels, and in the Staraya Russa sector the Russians forced the enemy out of a stronghold and then held it against a counterattack, it was announced.

Germans Charged With Atrocities

A special Soviet commission investigating alleged German atrocities in Russia accused the Nazis of committing "acts of violence, tortures, and murders against peaceful citizens as well as Soviet war prisoners."

A broadcast by the Moscow Radio, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said "history has known no such extermination of people" as the Germans have caused in Russia.

Some of the atrocities alleged against the Nazis in the report included:

Forcing 34 men and women at Vyazma on Dec. 10, 1942, to dig their own graves.

Shooting of 100 Jewish men, women and children at Sychevka Jan. 7, and subsequent burning alive of all inhabitants of that place who were suffering from typhus.

Sending 10,000 citizens of Vyazma and Gzhatsk, and 1,500 from Sychevka into forced labor in Germany.

Discovery of 3,000 bodies of Soviet citizens and Red Army prisoners in a ditch "after the recapture of one town."

Destruction of all but 51 wooden houses among the 5,000 buildings at Vyazma, all but 300 houses of 1,600 in Gzhatsk, and blowing up of 770 houses of the 1,030 in Sychevka.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle of Tunisia

Map indicates progress of various operations in developing battle to force the Axis to quit the African mainland.

South Pacific:

Allied Planes Strafe Japanese Bases

Allied medium bombers pounded for three hours April 6 at the airfield and surrounding area on Buka Island at the northern tip of the Solomons in the heaviest of a series of raids on a half-score of Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters also reported that Allied airmen had scored near misses with 500-pound bombs on a 4,000-ton Japanese cargo ship at Sekar Bay in Netherlands New Guinea, but said damage could not be assessed.

The Buka attack, described as "an extended night harassing raid," brought a shower of fragmentation and demolition bombs down on the heads of the Japanese at Chinatown and Kakil, near Buka, and struck dispersal bays and runways at the airfield, leaving "apparently burning" aircraft, the announcement said.

All the Allied planes returned from the Buka foray, where extensive antiaircraft fire and searchlights were encountered, and the communiqué mentioned no losses from other wide-sweeping sorties.

Meanwhile, Japanese warships and merchant vessels clung stubbornly to the neighborhood of Kavieng, New Ireland, despite a three-day Allied bomber pounding which was reported to have "destroyed or dispersed" one concentration.

Allied airmen sank or severely damaged seven enemy warcraft and five cargo ships in the Kavieng raids but reconnaissance Monday disclosed both warships and merchantmen were in the area again. A light cruiser, probably one of those hit Sunday, was reported aground on the beach.

In the Air:

British Airmen Raid Enemy Ships

RAF fighters and Royal Navy planes attacked enemy shipping off the French coast Monday night, damaging three merchant vessels and two small escorting craft, the British Air Ministry News Service announced.

One Navy plane, the News Service said, bombed one medium and two small ships about 10 miles north of Dieppe, hitting the target with all its bombs and setting the leading craft afire.

Four enemy "R-boats" were reported attacked with cannon fire near Le Touquet, and flashes of flame were said to have followed hits on two of them.

Although many continental radio stations went off the air during the night, suggesting that RAF bombers might again be overhead, the British failed to issue the early morning report which usually follows any major aerial operations.

Britain, which has been alert for possible German reprisals, also had a raid-free night.

The German-controlled Paris Radio, meanwhile, reported that large fires and great destruction were caused in Antwerp by the big force of American Flying Fortresses and Liberators which bombed the Erla airplane repair works near that city Monday.

The raid, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, killed 221 persons and injured 385.

The same source reported that casualties resulting from a mighty American air raid Sunday on the Renault Armament Works near Paris had killed 300 persons and injured more than 700.

Monday night was the first night since Friday that the RAF has not attacked targets in Germany or occupied territory in force. The current offensive was started that night with a terrific RAF bombardment of German submarine bases at Lorient and St. Nazaire and was followed on successive nights by attacks on Essen and Kiel.

U. S. Army headquarters in Britain announced that photographs showed Fortresses and Liberators made many direct hits on the Erla Plane Engine Works in the Antwerp raid and that the resulting fires burned out the main building.

Many other buildings were set afire and heavy explosives damaged several parts of the plant.

The near-by Gervaert Photographic Products Plant, northwest of the Erla Works, also was badly hit and the main building set afire.

In Burma:

Rangoon Raided By RAF Bombers

RAF heavy bombers raided the railroad station at Rangoon the night of April 5 dropping a number of 1,000-pound bombs and lighter explosives, and leaving fires visible for 60 miles, a British communiqué said.

British Hurricanes turned back the bulk of a force of more than 50 Japanese fighters and bombers which attempted to attack targets in Southwest Burma, and while a few broke through to drop bombs on Maungdaw, causing minor damage and a few casualties, most of the explosives were jettisoned harmlessly in the jungle, the announcement said.

Critical Stage in Tunisia Held Up de Gaulle Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—Behind the request of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Gen. Charles de Gaulle to put off temporarily his visit to Algiers lies the whole complex French North African political situation, further complicated at the moment by the crucial stage of the Tunisian campaign.

General de Gaulle and the French National Committee in a communiqué issued here yesterday "express their regret at this delay," which they say, "could not be prolonged without causing serious inconvenience."

The tone of the communiqué shows clearly that General de Gaulle by no means welcomed General Eisenhower's intervention, despite the fact the American Commander's message, it is understood, was couched in the friendliest terms.

A full explanation of General Eisenhower's action has been given to the Fighting French.

It can be stated authoritatively that this request to put off the visit temporarily carried the full indorsement of Mr. Harold Macmillan, British special political diplomatic representative at Algiers, as well as of Mr. Robert D. Murphy, his American counterpart.

In the background is the dominant factor that all energies in North Africa at the moment are being concentrated on a final effort to clear out the Axis forces from Tunisia.

Intent on Main Task

General Eisenhower himself and his advisers are reluctant to open the door to any development which might possibly distract them from their task at this critical moment.

Furthermore, Gen. Henri Giraud himself has large French forces engaged in the Tunisian battle and has his hands pretty full for the moment. It is no secret that a number of senior officers in the French North African Army were deeply indoctrinated with Pétain idealogy.

Some of these elements in General Giraud's army still feel strongly hostile to General de Gaulle, and it has been reported here that they have lodged with General Giraud their objections against any close military collaboration with the Fighting French.

Thus there is the question whether it is wise to raise the problem in acute form at this stage of the battle in Tunisia.

Furthermore, as a result of General Giraud's liberalizing measures in North Africa, the de Gaulle movement has made considerable progress in North Africa and there is now a sizable Fighting French movement in Algeria, fairly well organized and growing daily.

General Eisenhower therefore had to take into consideration the possibility that General de Gaulle's visit might lead to demonstrations and counter-demonstrations, not only in Algiers itself, but in other important centers in North Africa, which might perhaps develop into serious clashes with still strong pro-Vichy elements and thus cause disorders that might prejudice the war effort.

Finally, although General Eisenhower's intervention may appear as a sudden and unexpected move, delaying the efforts of General de Gaulle and General Giraud to establish French unity, there is good reason to believe that this was not quite the case.

Gen. Georges Catroux, General de Gaulle's representative at Algiers, has been quietly carrying on negotiations with General Giraud, and it can be said that these negotiations are making good progress.

Much Smoothing Needed

At the same time, much remains to be done before all disagreements can be ironed out. The 2½ years of Vichy administration, with the added pressure of heavy German propaganda, had left a deep imprint on French residents and the administration in North Africa, and it is evident to all who have studied the position closely that it will be much more than a matter of weeks before this situation can be entirely corrected and the ground cleared for a genuine accord between General de Gaulle and General Giraud.

Until recently it was anticipated that the Catroux talks would continue several weeks, at least, before General de Gaulle's visit. A few days ago, however, he decided to leave London at once instead of waiting for General Catroux to come to London to inform him of the problems still pending.

Thus although General Eisenhower's intervention has delayed the immediate departure of General de Gaulle for Algiers, his action was plainly not intended to put off a minute longer than necessary realization of French unity which as Commanding General in that theater he must want more than anyone else.

Pétain Hints New Attack on Republican France

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After a long period of silence, Marshal Philippe Pétain, whom his friends believed had retired in silent but dignified protest against Nazi oppression, again has spoken to the French people. His radio address is the speech of a leader who sees his rule crumbling but is clinging desperately to obsolete formulas to justify the complete failure of his policy.

Attempts have been made by Frenchmen abroad to eradicate the Pétain legend which still confuses many Frenchmen and non-Frenchmen. Their evidence that the Marshal always has been a defeatist, that, although an able military leader, he never was a military genius like Marshal Foch, and that for some time he had been linked to the most reactionary circles in France, has been fairly conclusive.

Yet it is Marshal Pétain himself who proves to be be most successful in destroying his "legend." The French people must be profoundly shocked by the complete incapacity to understand the actual situation of France revealed in his latest public statements.

Marshal Pétain's radio address did not clarify his personal position in the Vichy setup. He stands, as everyone knows for authoritarian rule, he is opposed to communism, and has used the Communist bogey to "prove" the benefits of the Vichy regime. He has resented Allied bombing of French war factories working for Germany.

It is problematical, however, why he was so insistent in denouncing the responsibility the Third Republic and its leaders in the French collapse and why the men behind the scenes have chosen this moment to stage the veteran Marshal's reappearance on the public scene.

It is obvious that Marshal Pétain was anxious to reply to the recent moves of the "rebel" Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, who abolished Vichy laws in North Africa and proclaimed return to republican legality. The angry reaction of the Vichy leaders to General Giraud's turn to democracy gives the lie to those who still consider this war merely a military venture and who discount the importance of its political aspect.

Since the Allies landed in North Africa, this important part of the French Empire has been at war against the Axis. But it is only now after General Giraud has fallen in line with the political aims of the United Nations that Vichy's highest authority has stepped forward to attack the activity of "rebel commanders."

Republic Alive

Despite its shortcomings, the French Republic lives on. The angry clamors of those who tried to kill and to bury it is impressive evidence that it is well alive in the hearts of the French people and that the French are strongly reacting to the news of Republican revival in North Africa.

Marshal Pétain's speech gives full confirmation of underground information from France indicating that a new wave of Republicanism is sweeping over the country and that Vichy is losing its last grip on the French people. It is this trend of public opinion in France which is frightening Marshal Pétain and the German and French fascists whom he serves as a figurehead.

Presumably, Marshal Pétain's denunciation of the Third Republic can be linked to a German announcement that Léon Blum, Edouard Daladier and Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, the former French Commander in Chief, have been sent to Germany where they will join other Republican leaders like Paul Reynaud and Georges Mandel, previously transferred to Reich prisons.

Hitler Displeased

The removal allegedly was ordered for military reasons, and in order to prevent an "Anglo-American plot to kidnap the Republican leaders and to set up a French government in exile." Since, however, Germany occupied Vichy France, the "prisoners of Riom" already had been taken over by the German military authorities and were closely watched by strong SS formations. It is, moreover, completely unbelievable that if a provisional French Government should be constituted, Republican leaders like MM. Blum and Daladier, whom the French consider partly responsible for the unpreparedness of France in 1939-40, would return to power.

It should be remembered that when MM. Blum and Daladier were tried at Riom, they boldly denounced the responsibility of Pétain and the French General Staff in the French collapse and that the trial was halted after Hitler had publicly expressed his disapproval at the turn the proceeding had taken. Hitler had ordered the trial of the French leaders because he wanted the French court to state that it was France and its ally Britain which started the war against innocent Germany. The judgment of the Riom Supreme Court was intended to convince the French that the Republican Government had acted with criminal frivolity and to prove to the German people that their "Führer" always had wanted peace.

Neither the Riom Court nor the accused Republican chiefs, however, were willing to play Hitler's game. The trial turned into a terrible accusation against the French General Staff and its chiefs, Marshal Pétain and Gen. Maxime Weygand, and left no doubt that it was Hitler who had provoked World War II.

Step to New Trial?

It is, therefore, possible that the transfer of MM. Blum, Daladier, and General Gamelin is the first step toward opening of a new French war-guilt trial where the French leaders will be tried before a German "People's Court." There can be no doubt about the pronouncement of this court.

With or without the knowing of Marshal Pétain, his anti-Republican speech may well be a link in a new chain of blows with which the Nazis are aiming at destroying the rising spirit of resistance in France. Hitler, perhaps more than many of his enemies, is well aware that despite Gestapo terror and labor draft, he cannot crush French resistance until the Republican spirit and the love for freedom are definitively outrooted from the hearts of the French people.

London Scans U. S. Money Plan

Continued from Page 1

is known that Lord Keynes and Harry White, economic adviser to the United States Treasury, met in London when their two plans were being drawn up and discussed them thoroughly together.

As an editorial in the London Financial News today declared, "It is reassuring that there is apparently no fundamental incompatibility between the two sets of proposals, for superficial differences are considerable. Each plan represents an important contribution to postwar reconstruction, and adoption of either would greatly assist in restoration of international trade."

Second, there is a tendency to regard the question of whether the ultimate international currency turns out to be the British "bancor" or the American "Unitas" as relatively unimportant.

But there is strong objection to what is termed the "specifically American" aspect of the White scheme—that is, the much greater importance assigned to gold in the American plan. With eye on huge United States gold stocks, London financiers are inclined to look askance at the implications of this.

The American plan sets forth that a country's gold holding is to be one of three factors [others being national income and balance of trade] to be taken into account in determining member countries' quotas in the proposed stabilization fund.

Quotas, it was pointed out, will naturally be closely related to voting powers and there is some apprehension here lest the United States' virtual monopoly of monetary gold give it undue authority. For example, as the Financial News pointed out today, under the American plan all important decisions on the fund would require a four-fifths majority.

If United States participation were to exceed 20 per cent [as it might be expected to do on the triple basis of gold holdings, national income and balance of trade], then the United States' power in the fund would be equivalent to absolute veto.

"That America should take a leading place in world exchange affairs is both natural and desirable; but an American hegemony would be another matter" was the Financial News' comment.

The third point, which received unfavorable attention, is that the scheme omits entirely any reference to tariffs. Some financial observers here feel, in fact, that the entire plan is based too largely on the place of gold in the world economy and insufficiently on the importance of freeing channels of trade by reducing tariffs.

Among the most important questions opened by both the American plan and the Keynes scheme is the implicit assumption that nations who become members of the stabilization fund thereby sacrifice a certain amount of their national sovereignty in financial matters. The American plan is believed to go further in this respect than the British proposal.

Sacrifice of Independence

Although details of the Keynes scheme are not yet known, it is understood the sacrifice of independence in currency matters therein does not go much beyond an obligation to consult with other members of the fund. The American plan, on the contrary, appears to imply that states who join the fund thereby obligate themselves to abandon a considerable measure of sovereignty on what were hitherto considered matters of domestic concern.

Despite emphasis at the moment on many points of difference between the United States and British currency schemes, it is significant that there is strong support in financial circles—both official and private—for the basic idea that some international fund of this sort has become essential.

Until the British Government publishes its White Paper on Lord Keynes' plan, it is not possible to assess British reaction completely. But on the basis of comment thus far, both on what is known of the Keynes scheme and of the American plan, there seems to be a fairly good prospect of Anglo-American agreement when the currency conference gets under way.

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RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$340,678,241.57
United States Government Obligations		527,859,143.18
State and Municipal Securities		18,928,367.05
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,010,000.00
Other Securities		14,958,808.53
Loans and Discounts		300,497,162.27
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		4,578,606.68
Banking Houses		12,937,148.05
Other Real Estate		239,228.56
Other Assets		5,985,860.62
Total		$1,228,672,566.51

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,114,753,796.05
Acceptances Executed	$11,936,126.53	
Less: Held for Investment	6,506,944.91	5,429,181.62
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		4,787,142.58
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		4,292,354.58
Other Liabilities		4,961,582.55
Reserve for Contingencies		9,890,256.05
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	17,558,253.08	84,558,253.08
Total		$1,228,672,566.51

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

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Reich Agents In Full Search Of Allied Plans

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—The depressing effects of the Allied air offensive and increasing fears of the consequences of the coming Allied second front are the outstanding features of affairs in the Third Reich today, according to the most recent reports.

Nowadays the German press concentrates more upon attacking the "unspeakable British and hypocritical Americans" than upon new promises of retaliation by air attacks upon Britain which were formerly heard. Schwarze Korps, organ of the SS, in its most recent issue contented itself with a statement that as a result of Allied bombings not one less tank, gun, or airplane was sent to the front following these raids.

But such a statement is not satisfying to the Germans who know what has happened in Essen, Nuremberg, Duisburg, Berlin, and other places, and judging from the pep speeches of some of the Gauleiters even many old Nazi Party members with the golden badge of 1933 are unenthusiastic about the present state of affairs.

Raid Descriptions Barred

The fact that foreign correspondents stationed in the Reich are not allowed to send descriptions of air-raid damage to their newspapers also speaks for itself.

But even greater concern is being shown in high military quarters at the possibility of an Allied second front taking Germany unawares. Reports from neutral capitals show that Reich agents are being urged to do everything possible to discover Allied plans for the next few weeks.

While the Germans boast of their control of interior lines their military leaders also know that after Tunisia is lost the next battlefield is the very extensive one of the European Continent.

The German High Command, according to reports, in their recent discussions on further conduct of the war gave much thought to the problem of preventing an invasion.

Air Power Dispersed

The Germans are said to have less than 2,000 front-line aircraft in western Europe and many of them are in the south of France on both the Mediterranean and Atlantic sides.

What is most significant is that the Germans recently have reported a large concentration of Allied ships at Gibraltar which are said to be moving to the Mediterranean, yet the Germans apparently are unable to do anything to prevent it.

But simultaneously they announce to their own people and satellites "on the Mediterranean coasts a southern defense with no gaps is held by the Axis.

"Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Crete are strong naval positions from which the Axis exercises air superiority over the Mediterranean which it is capable of controlling completely."

Similarly the Germans talk about their other defenses and nowadays newsreels are showing German fortifications in the Balkans and other parts of Europe to indicate that "safety of the continent nowhere is neglected, not even from the smallest Greek Island to the most advanced headland on the English Channel."

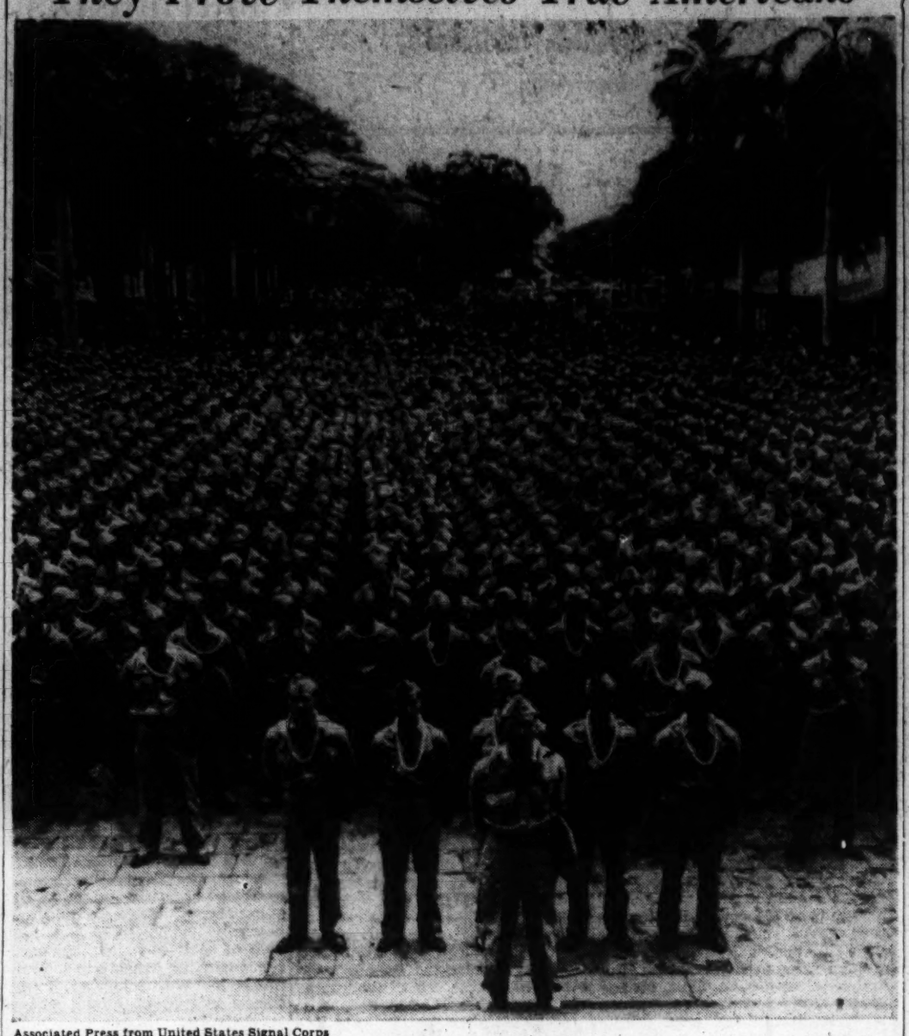
This fear of a second front in Europe organized and led by British and American forces has also shown itself in peculiar German press reactions which have adopted the line that while naturally the Russians and Bolshevism are the enemies of civilization, the western powers are even more unpardonable since it was expected that the Russians would behave so, but not Britain and America.

This is coupled with Mr. Anthony Eden's visit to the United States, and small satellite nations are urged to realize that the only agreement the British Foreign Secretary reached with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull was that the Atlantic Charter must be circumlocuted somehow or other.

In fact, say the Germans, "when this Anglo-American comedy reaches its final scene all that will remain will be the corpse of the Atlantic Charter."

Meanwhile, according to the DNB news agency, the Reich goes on consolidating Europe and the day will soon dawn "when the paradeschritt (goose step) down the Unter den Linden will be the symbol and celebration of final victory."

They Prove Themselves True Americans



Associated Press from United States Signal Corps

Honolulu Says 'Aloha' to 2,600 Loyalists

True enough, these American soldiers, some 2,600 of them, are of Japanese parentage, but they were born on American soil and have lived and been educated as Americans, which they are by right of birth. Looked upon with some suspicion immediately following Pearl Harbor, they eventually by their demeanor won the confidence of United States officials and were inducted into the armed forces. Now here they are, honored at a reception at the Iolani Palace grounds in Honolulu as a farewell from whence they went, each bearing the traditional lei about his neck, to do service for Uncle Sam.

'Important Role for Bulgaria' Linked to Waning Axis Hopes

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—Visits of King Boris of Bulgaria to Hitler and Hungarian Prime Minister Nicholas Kallay to Rome must both be seen as part of the setting of the sun of Axis hopes in Africa, according to the view of Allied circles in London.

Most of them (for once accepting a German announcement as accurate) believe that the Bulgarian Army has been given what the announcement in question calls an "important role" in defending the Balkans against a possible Allied attack.

As far as the Bulgarians are concerned, it is generally considered axiomatic (except by the Turks) that they are extremely reluctant to fight against Russia. But they have been given considerable accessions of territory on western and southern frontiers at the expense of the Yugoslavs and Greeks, respectively, and wartime Bulgaria stretches as far as Lake Ochrida in Albania and the Aegean.

The Germans therefore have a reasonable hope of inducing the Bulgarians to try to prevent these regions being given back to their rightful owners, even though there is evidence of growing criticism of Bulgarian rulers linking the country's fate so irrevocably with the Axis.

Bulgaria and Hungary

It is significant in this connection that an increasing number of clashes are being reported between Bulgarians and the Yugoslav guerrillas of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch. As exact localities are not known, it is possible that they may be due to the Bulgarian Army having already begun to take over the garrisoning of areas previously guarded by Germans.

In Hungary's case there is now a similar reluctance to fight Russia, though for another reason. Hungarian troops on the Russian front suffered such crippling losses during the winter offensive that what was left of them apparently had to be withdrawn altogether.

At any rate, the Hungarian public has been told that special Hungarian war communiqués will no longer be issued.

Premier Kallay's visit to Rome at this moment is therefore regarded as indicating Hungary's eyes, like those of Bulgaria, are turning toward the Mediterranean.

Greater Help Demanded

Hungary, too, is the receiver of property stolen by Germany from Yugoslavia, namely part of Slovenia, Backa, and other adjacent territories.

But for the fact that Hungary must keep one eye on Rumania which wants to get back Transylvania, Mussolini could clearly count on maximum Hungarian help in trying to prevent the Allies from restoring the unity and independence of the Yugoslavs.

Hitherto, as far as is known here, Bulgaria and Hungary have only garrisoned the Balkan areas they have annexed. Indeed Hungarians have often claimed this as a virtue in official announcements for foreign consumption.

Clearly the Hungarians will have to do more now if they are to help Germany collect reserves for the summer offensive and Italy collect cadres to defend its own shores against the possibility of invasion.

Few Troops for Italy

It seems unlikely to military observers that the Germans will at the most have more than a sprinkling of troops to spare to help the Italians unless Marshal Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim manage to evacuate what is left of the Afrika Korps.

The Luftwaffe may participate in garrisoning Italy, but on land it is expected that Mussolini will have to rely exclusively on the Italians unless the minor Axis partners come to the rescue.

Hence any help that Premier Kallay can offer in garrisoning Yugoslavia will be very welcome—even though it does mean handing over control of the territory the Duce particularly covets to men of a country which ruled there less than a generation ago.

Audiences With Pope

Of course, there is another side to Premier Kallay's visit to Rome that isn't overlooked. He had an audience with the Pope. Shortly afterward Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, had one too.

In the eyes of many Axis luminaries [greater as well as lesser] the Pope represents a possible go-between who might help them secure a compromise peace.

Even the Casablanca slogan, "unconditional surrender," has failed to shake this hope. And now it has been reinforced by the curious broadcast Gen. Henri Giraud's spokesman put out April 3 from Algiers when he appealed to Italians to lay down their arms while there is still time.

He added: "The peace we will propose will be honorable. Destroy Fascism from the inside and we will help you from the outside."

Peace Moves Seen

While the sentiments are unexceptionable, the phraseology gives the appearance to Balkan exiles here of holding out hopes of doing a trade with the Italians.

Roman Catholic circles in Italy arer in constant touch with Roman Catholic circles in other Axis countries, and they are suspected by Balkanites of still working for a compromise.

An unconfirmed story that German Ambassador to Turkey Franz von Papen has founded a party called the Christian Aristocrats is noted in this connection.

The central and east European allies do not want a compromise peace with Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria [they are less bitter against the Rumanians] any more than the west Europeans and Russians want one with Germany.

This is Premier Kallay and then Count Ciano saw the Pope with the intention of trying to find a peace loophole it is hoped that it will once more be made abundantly clear that "no compromise" is still the answer.

Port of Montreal 'Awakens' With Coming of Icebreakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, April 6—The port of Montreal has had its annual spring "awakening." For the past month the mighty icebreakers, the N. B. McLean and Ernest Lapointe, have battled their way up the frozen river from Quebec to the outer confines of the port.

The McLean has widened the river channel that winter buoys may be removed and new ones laid. River craft of every description are on the move with their cargoes, while later in the season ocean-going craft will again appear.

Rumor has been rife that the ports may be closed this year to ocean shipping but censorship on maritime movements prevent any mention of the movement of ships and cargoes.

The war has drawn a large amount of longshoremen into war production. Many have followed their prewar winter occupations into the lumber camps from which they return in the spring. Any who previously remained idle during the winter have changed their method of living and done some form of war work in the many plants around the city.

Hundreds have been occupied in shipbuilding, and with the release of the ice there will be greater activity of new ships completed during the long winter months and now ready to be launched. Shipbuilding yards throughout the length of the St. Lawrence will produce a record number of hulls this spring to slide down the ways as soon as the ice is cleared.

The purpose of ice breaking is not only to open the channel to the sea but to prevent floods in the harbor and at other points down the river, where the moving ice might jam causing the water to rise above the level of the ship channel. The movement of river craft which ply on the inland waters for the 1,000 miles to the sea from Montreal, will relieve the railways of their heavy burden and ease the congestion in wartime.

Since the St. Lawrence icebreakers have been in use thousands of dollars have been saved in flood damage, and the fear of floods in the city proper has been entirely removed. A soon as a jam occurs now the icrebreakers abandon their work of ice breaking and immediately break up the jam once more releasing the waters to resume its natural flow.

Alexandre Millerand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—Alexandre Millerand, who, according to information reaching here by way of Berlin, passed on today, was President of the French Republic from 1920 to 1924.

His Presidency had been notable for the rapid rise of the Left Front, which became so strong in 1924 that it forced the resignation of the President, who had entered party politics to an unusual extent in order to maintain the conservative Bloc National in power.

M. Millerand has lived in comparative obscurity for some years, breaking silence in 1933 to proclaim the necessity o fa two-year army conscription term to ward off the "German menace."

Newfoundland Digging Out Rooftop-High Snowdrifts

ST. JOHN'S Newfoundland, April 6 (AP)—Snowdrifts as high as rooftops in some areas marked Newfoundland's worst blizzard in 20 years last week, and residents of the entire eastern section of the Island still are shoveling their way out.

Censorship prohibited mention of the storm until April 4.

Raging without letup for three days—Tuesday through Thursday—the blizzard completely tied up traffic. In St. John's, many residents, finding the snow over the top of their doorways, had to use upper windows for entrances or tunnel their way out. Some of the City's streets were still blocked April 4.

Allies Alert on Japanese Drive for Guadalcanal

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's persistent and costly efforts to maintain a foothold in New Guinea indicate clearly that the Nipponese shortly will make a new effort to regain possession of Guadalcanal.

This base in Allied hands makes any Japanese operations against Australia based on New Guinea a hazardous procedure, despite the Japanese proclivity to throw caution to the winds and accept calculated losses in order to accomplish a desired result.

One reason which contributed to Japanese defeats in New Guinea and the Solomons was that having been lulled into complacence by the easy conquests of Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, they attempted the conquests of New Guinea and the Solomons with forces of inadequate strength.

However, there are indications that this error will not be repeated, and that when Japan again strikes, it will be with all the strength that can be mustered.

Rabaul on New Britain, one of Japan's first conquests, has been developed into a great fortress, and it is estimated the island has a garrison of 40,000 troops. It is strategically located both to protect Japan's major naval and air base at Truk, and to provide a jumping-off place for operations projected to the southward.

Close Watch by Allies

The strength of forces available to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Halsey are closely held military secrets, but it is the impression that both commanders would welcome reinforcements. In fact, it is said that General MacArthur believes there is grave danger in permitting Japan to be undisturbed in mobilizing for another attempt to invade Australia.

Meanwhile, he has used his available forces to great advantage in New Guinea, and in raids on Japanese bases and shipping. Alert aerial reconnaissance disclosed the recent attempt of the Japanese to reinforce New Guinea in time to permit the assembly of an air armada which reaped an epic victory in the Bismarck Sea.

However, Allied ground forces in New Guinea have apparently reached a point where farther advance can hardly be expected in view of the difficulties presented by the long line of communications upon which it depends.

The Japanese are likewise experiencing difficulty in reinforcing and supplying their forces in the Lae area, and it remains to be seen what the ultimate outcome will be.

Various authorities well acquainted with conditions in the Far East have repeatedly commented on the fallacy of giving the Japanese time to exploit the rich sources of material indigenous to the territory they have acquired.

It is regrettable that such has been the case, but it is apparent that even the enormous resources of the United States supplemented by those of the other United Nations cannot supply essentials to carry on simultaneous major campaigns against the Nazis and the Japanese.

Two Main Obligations

In the Far East the United States has two immediate obligations to fulfill—support China and defend Australia. Doubtless, the matter of carrying out these responsibilities as well as arriving at some decision as how best to distribute available war resources was given careful consideration by the conference recently held in Washington.

General MacArthur's Chief of Staff and the General in command of his air force attended this conference as did high military officials from other Pacific Areas, most of whom are proponents of air power, thus suggesting that the airplane is destined to play a prominent role in the strategy to be used against Japan.

Japan is feeling the pinch of Allied naval and air power. The country has been at war for seven years, and conditions within the homeland must be difficult for even a people accustomed to privation and unquestioning obedience. Shipping, naval, and air losses have been severe.

While Japan itself, ensconced behond a defensive chain of islands rendered formidable by a series of airfields, is reasonably safe from invasion until such time as needed materials can be poured into China in a never ending stream, the Japanese, and with good reason, can never feel safe as long as Australia is available as a base from which an offensive can be projected against its conquests in Malaysia.

Concentration of Forces

The Japanese have never hesitated to gamble on a chance to attain success, and through sheer audacity have gained many a victory. Now that their original plan of campaign has been thrown out of gear, they may be expected to strike again and in force.

The signs of growing concentration of Japanese military, naval, air, and shipping strength in the arc north of Australia may well be taken as an indication that some such project is afoot, and it will be prudent to make provision for meeting another push designed to accomplish the twofold desideratum of interrupting the vital line of communication between the United States and Australia, and destroying Australia's usefulness as a base.

Japan entered this war with a comprehensive and well-integrated plan of campaign.

There can be little doubt but that the subjection of Australia was either originally contemplated or became a part of Japanese agenda early in the war when enemy unpreparedness and ineptitude provided unexpectedly easy conquests in other theaters of action.

It is comparatively easy to grasp the outline of Japan's plan to invade Australia. This huge island which is accorded continental status has an area comparable with that of the United States, less than one fourth of which is passable pasturage land, much less being suitable for other uses.

Practically the entire central and western portion, except along the coast, is treeless desert without adequate transportation facilities. An uncompleted transcontinental railroad runs from Darwin in the north to Port Pirie on the south coast. Beginning about 250 miles south of Darwin, there is a gap of some 650 miles in the railroad along which a semi-improved highway runs.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

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News, Homemaking, Food
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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Women Patriots Courageously Aid in French Resistance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

France's fight against Nazi oppression becomes increasingly bitter and violent. As the Nazis, helped by French henchmen, are drafting all able-bodied Frenchmen for labor services in Germany, actual guerrilla warfare has developed in recent days. Yet if thousands of young Frenchmen have escaped and are hiding in mountains and forests, ten thousands of French youth and of older men have been rounded up and sent to German war plants. Fighting French spokesmen were expressing apprehension that soon France will be a nation consisting mainly of women, old men, and children.

In a total war, however, it is not only the male population that is fighting the enemy. As French women see their fathers, husbands and sons deported to Germany, they not only replace the men as head of the family but they increasingly take active part in the secret war against the invaders.

Women Patriots Fighting

Participation of French women in underground warfare is not only revealed by the increasing number of French women sent to concentration camps and eventually executed by the Germans but by the constant appeals which the French underground press addresses to the "women of France" urging them to take their part in the struggle for France's liberation. "Women of France," writes an underground paper, "open your homes to workers who are evading the labor draft. Don't give them away."

"French women," runs another appeal, "remember that the Marshal told you your place is in the home. Refuse to replace men in the factory."

French women already working in factories, on the other hand, are urged to slow down production and to refuse producing arms for the Nazis. French women are called upon "to manifest against the increasing food shortage caused by Nazi plundering of French food stocks."

Vichy authorities have been very much disturbed by hunger manifestations in French cities, such as Lyons, Montpellier, Sete, Marseilles, where thousands of women gathered and looted food stores, attacking even French police officials who tried to stop them. When the Germans undertook to evacuate the Old Port district at Marseilles, women, side by side with their men, took active part in the defense of their homes and among the 300 French killed were numerous women who fought valiantly against German soldiers and Vichy police. German authorities are aware that French women have become dangerous enemies and concentration camps in France contain an increasing number of women who were taken as hostages.

Outwit the Nazis

It is, of course, only a minority of French women who are organized in the underground groups but these women are rendering valuable service to the cause of France's liberation. Woman messengers proved to be particularly clever in avoiding suspicion and they were helpful in maintaining contact between the scattered organizations. Young Frenchmen who wanted to join General de Gaulle, as well as British airmen who had been forced down in French territory but succeeded in escaping the Nazis, report that French women are playing a leading rôle in organizing the "Underground Railway" which has helped thousands to reach neutral Spain. When, after the war, the full story of France's underground fight will be known, French women will obtain an outstanding place on the rolls of honor.

Use Press and Radio

A French woman who called herself "A French mother" broadcast from a clandestine radio station "Voix de France" (Voice of France), but this underground station has recently gone off the air, obviously because the Germans had succeeded in locating the station.

Yet the most curious example of women's underground activity in France is the underground paper "La Voix des Femmes" (The Voice of Women), several members of which have reached London. The editor of this paper which has been largely distributed through underground channels in occupied France calls herself "Madame bonne femme" and declares that editorial office and printing plant are located in "one of the Paris suburbs, sometimes in the basement of a house, sometimes in a public park and sometimes in a barn." One number contained the statement, "We have now transferred our office for the twenty-third time." German police were closely tracing the editors of "La Voix des Femmes" because one article was interrupted by the notice: "We have to hold up printing of this story as our printing plant will be transferred immediately." The women's underground paper maintained the framework of an ordinary magazine for women but the contents of articles were in bitter opposition to the Nazis and to the Vichy regime.

Still Undiscovered

Until this day, the courageous woman who risks her life to stir up her French sisters to fight for freedom has remained undiscovered. It has been alleged that the "Voix des Femmes" was published by communist underground groups, but the contents of numbers coming out of France does not reveal any political affiliation. Patriotic French women, it appears, have raised their voice to protest against Nazi terror and Vichy cupidity.

Hitler's plan to enslave the European peoples leaves only two logical issues: Either he will exterminate these nations as he is exterminating the Jews or he will have to face a rising tide of unrest and an interminable struggle which will unite men and women of the oppressed peoples against their conqueror.

E. K.

Associated Press Photo

Mrs. Hannah Haugland and her daughter, Mrs. Effie Wombell, are shown reading the diary of her son, Vern Haugland, who was forced down in the wilds of New Guinea, where he was lost for 34 days.

Mother of Vern Haugland Taught Her Children Faith in Prayer

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Inglewood, Calif.

Mrs. Hannah Haugland, whose son Vern distinguished himself in the New Guinea jungle toward the end of last year by the example he gave the world of fortitude and spiritual reliance, insists that there was nothing unusual about the way her children were brought up. But pasted in the scrapbook where she treasures press notices of Vern's great triumph is a poem she likes called "Alone with God." That she put it there tells volumes in itself.

Formal religion, however, never had a chance to play a big part in the Haugland household when the children were growing up. Americans of Norwegian background, Lutherans by persuasion, Claus and Hannah Haugland reared their family on ranches in Montana, where church-going was often out of the question. But not prayer.

Looking back, Mrs. Haugland remembers that hard work, truthfulness, and prayers at bedtime were the fundamentals of training for her 11 children. She recalls that their father was often strict—"but not too strict," she adds.

Naturally she is proud of Vern. His fame since September has kept her busy—busy seeing reporters, writing letters. Vern writes that perhaps it is just as well he has kept to his reporting in the Pacific war area for the Associated Press instead of coming back for the vacation that was offered him after he came out of the jungle—the publicity, he says, would be too much to handle. But his mother knows what inspiration his faith and its outcome has given the world, and sincerely, quietly, deeply, she is grateful for that.

Uses Twenty-third Psalm

Just before Vern, with other members of the crew, bailed out from the plane that was taking them over the New Guinea jungle, he had gotten a letter from his oldest sister that reminded him to hold on to the Twenty-third Psalm. He leaned on the words of this Psalm during his 43 days in the wilderness.

It is remembered that when he had gone, it seemed, as far as he could and without food, the words "I shall not want" would come to him, and somehow, always, they would be proved. . . .

In the first letter he wrote his mother after his return, addressed "Dear Folks" to include all the family, he said, "The country was terrible—all steep, sharp, jagged rocky cliffs and mountains and ridges, cut through by dozens of rushing creeks and several dangerously swift rivers. It was high country, thickly covered with a jungle of vines, reeds, and trees. At night I would crawl under a rock or log, but it would always rain and I got soaked through. Mosquitoes were bad, too, yet I never caught cold or got malaria or dengue fever. I think it took me 34 almost foodless days to get out of the mountains and down to a native village."

Then he follows with this profoundly simple statement: "I'd never have made it but for God's care and the prayers I know were being made for me. I often repeated the Psalm, 'The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want.' It was marvelous how it worked; I would be unable to go one step further, and then I would remember, 'I shall not want' and, sure enough, there'd be some berries or chewable grass, or a creek with good water, just ahead. This happened time and again."

Mrs. Haugland makes it plain that her large family has won its way through earnest facing of events, taking joy as it came along with appreciation for it, and laying hold of the Highest. All of her children, she says, have had fine educations, and all of them have worked to get their schooling. There was help from home, but going through college with the Hauglands has meant earning their way. Vernon Arnold Haugland, the eighth child, got his degree in journalism from the University of Montana. His mother says he had to work so hard he had no time for foolishness. That, of course, had also been true for them all on the ranch, although there was always time to be happy.

Foundation of Faith

When asked for an interview, Mrs. Haugland answered promptly there was not much to tell, and by so doing, made it amply clear that the truths all people share, the solid faiths and endurable trusts interwoven with normal living, are the bedrock for success in these and all times. They are the facts which shepherd men through such jungle experiences as Vern and others like him are having.

"His oldest sister"—who wrote him to remember the Twenty-third Psalm—"never doubted he would be all right," Mrs. Haugland said, "and neither did I, although her faith was stronger than mine. But we felt all the time that even though he was lost, all was well. And we prayed."

So, when she came upon the little poem, "Alone with God," that seemed to match the experience that has meant so much to thousands who have read it, she clipped it for the scrapbook where she has put the news stories, pictures, and many messages she received from the Associated Press and others about her son. "He had to face his greatest test alone," Evelyn Gage Brown had written of the Master, "yet he was not alone, for God was there." And so it is with us.

"We too must walk the path,
And we shall find the way to victory then
When we are all alone—alone with God."

Peace Plans, Says Miss Anderson, Must Cognize Women's Problems

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 27

EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, since 1919, has been interested in women in industry since she came to the United States from Sweden at the age of 16 and entered a garment factory in Chicago. She knows problems of women workers firsthand as well as the contribution they have to make.

By Mary Anderson

Director, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let us look beyond the present all-out use and praise of women as soldiers on production lines. Let us look beyond the emergency increase in the number and importance of women in the labor force. Let us look to their status in the postwar period. What share can they expect in the fruits of peace growing out of this global war and social revolution? What is the goal women hope to achieve in the world we want?

Women "look forward to the emphasis imperative for the advancement of mankind." That is the ideal towards which women strive. That is the objective they set for themselves at the Woman's Centennial Congress in New York City, just a year before our involvement in the war.

This program covers the human race, and women normally make up half the race. After the war women will predominate in this and other countries. Thus, on any county the peace plans—which must be formulated even during the throes of war—must give special attention to the interests of women but in relation to the greatest good for all our people.

Some 18 million women in employment by the end of 1943 is the prediction—almost 7 million more than at the 1940 census. What will become of all these women after the war?

Many to Return Home

There are two realistic approaches to the problem. First, a large number of these women do not expect to continue in paid work. Like the men in the armed forces many women consider their present employment a patriotic emergency duty. They know with the coming of peace, war industries and services will be scaled down, and their special work will be over. Automatically they will return to their regular business of home making.

But there is another inescapable side to the story. For decades in this country millions of women have had to earn a livelihood. Many have had to be the total or partial support of dependents. As a result of the war women's wage-earning responsibilities will be greatly increased. A large number of women in all types of positions will have to continue to take the place of men—to take the place as breadwinners of men who fail to return, or come back incapacitated, from the battlefronts.

The Selective Service Act stipulates that men mustered out of their military, back to their civilian, life after the conflict must be given back their jobs. But what about women who as unknown soldiers of production have made their contributions—and sacrifices too—and who also may need, and try to retain employment?

To rebuild the world after the war, to reconvert our own country to normal, will require a vast amount of work—enough to absorb all dislocated workers. There must be a far-sighted employment program of readjustment for men and women and of fair play to both.

We must develop sounder policies and procedures than in the past for women workers—not policies vacillating with each turn of the economic cycle as to women's right to a foothold in the labor force.

Women representatives should play an important co-operative part with men at the council table responsible for formulating all policies pertaining to workers.

Sounder policies for women mean, in the final analysis, sounder policies for men. An important factor in working justice to all and eliminating undesirable competition between men and women is the equal-pay principle.

Equal Wage Rates

The Women's Bureau from its beginning in the last war has advocated that wages be based on occupation and not on sex or race. During the war considerable advance has been made in payment to women of the same wage rates as men. But progress is necessary in many other quarters to uproot and cast out forever the double wage standard, or the use of women as cheaper undercutting labor.

Nor should we sanction exploitation of woman workers in any field in any way. The labor standards already achieved for some workers must be extended to all.

Certain emergency trends that have worked to the advantage of women should be continued as an essential part of the democracy at which we aim. For example, the breakdown of barriers to the training of women for many types of work and to their employment in many fields heretofore closed to women is a heartening victory.

Also to be strengthened and built into our peace-winning program is the effort to prevent discrimination against minority wage-earning groups. The emergency has caused the prejudice against married women workers to give way to demand for their services. After the war such prejudice must not be allowed to spring up again. Because of current labor shortages older women, Negro women, and women with physical handicaps are meeting with more success in finding work or better jobs. There is need of a permanent well-planned service, to direct all such applicants to the kinds of employment for which they are best fitted.

In fact, the key to the whole work program is to be found in President Roosevelt's creed of the Four Freedoms—most specifically, "freedom from want." This applies not to material things only but to the whole range of spiritual needs. Freedom from want connotes the opportunity for all our citizens to choose the type of work they prefer, in which they can express their highest aims and abilities. Freedom from want connotes a desire to have one's job given a dignity and true social value whether that job is in one's own or another's home, whether in the professions, business, or industry, whether one works with head or hands. It connotes the right of the individual to progress in a vocation according to qualifications and without restrictions due to sex. These objectives should be the guiding principles for women as well as men in the world we covet and are fighting for—the world of the Atlantic Charter.

This is the twenty-seventh of 30 articles

Churchill Denies Intention To Control Plane Industry

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—Replying to criticism that the British Government was paving the way through war measures to complete control of the aircraft industry after the war, Prime Minister Wnston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the Government had made no decision on the question.

He said, in a brief statement, that he could not conceive that the Government would embark upon such a policy, with all of its implications, without consulting Parliament as well as the country.

There was no intention, he said, to use wartime powers to prejudice unjustly any c..isting firm or its shareholders.

The criticism was voiced that the Government, by placing controllers in charge of some aircraft plants, was using wartime powers to gain postwar control of the industry.

Voices have been raised in Commons and in the press about designation by Sir Stafford Cripps, Aircraft Production Minister, of directors to administer aircraft companies whose output was adjudged to have fallen short of quotas.

A parliamentary motion demanding annulment of such defense powers of the Government has won the support of 100 members.

The Prime Minister told the House that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would report shortly on the mission to the United States and Canada from which he has just returned.

Mr. Churchill said Mr. Eden's report to the House would be made "on the third day of this series of sittings." [The announcement followed the usual custom of not specifying the date, for security reasons.]

Mr. Eden's account of his mission "will not be of controversial character in any way," Mr. Churchill said.

Asked by Labor Party Member James Maxton if that meant the House would have no opportunity of discussing the report, Mr. Churchill said:

"That was the idea I was endeavoring tactfully to insinuate."

Columbia's Teen Town Plan Cuts Attendance at Beer Halls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The attendance of teen-agers at beer taverns has greatly decreased in this university community since the City Council and Recreation Commission set up "Teen Town" in the basement of an old unused church.

In Teen Town, boys and girls between 12 and 18 have a night club of their own, with plenty of fun, including dancing to juke box music, but with a bar serving soft drinks instead of liquor, and no smoking.

The rules are of the young people's own choosing.

Teen Town has a council of its own, headed by Mayor Joe Barnes, Jr. The young folks themselves set the hours for the club—4 to 9 p. m. Mondays through Thursdays [when school next day demands "home work" be prepared]; 4 to 11 p. m. Fridays; 4 to 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, and 4 to 6:30 p. m. Sundays.

The Sunday opening was approved by the Ministerial Alliance and the Parent-Teacher Association. There's no Sunday dancing, however, and the boys and girls voted it so.

Teen Town came about when it was found teen-age youngsters were frequenting beer taverns in alarming numbers. They came to dance to the juke box music, rather than to drink, but tavern bars with their attendant temptations were enticingly close.

Alarmed, Columbia's City Council turned $500 over to the City Recreation Commission for a three-months experiment in interesting the teen-agers somewhere else. Teen Town was the result.

Co-operating, the State Methodist organization donated the basement of an abandoned church building.

As citizens of Teen Town, boys and girls pay a 25-cent yearly membership fee, and dues of 10 cents a month. Besides dancing, there are card games, table tennis, Chinese and regular checkers, and aerial darts. In addition to soft drinks the bar sells potato chips, candy and popcorn.

And do the young folks like it? A month after Teen Town opened, the average daily attendance was 150. And—the average age of beer tavern habitues had risen at least four years.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, on a visit here recently, stopped in at Teen Town, praised the young people for their self-government, and mentioned the project in her daily newspaper column.

Hershey Doubts 38-45 Call

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, expressed doubt that the Army will soon call for the general drafting of men 38 or over and asserted he was unable to say precisely when it might become necessary to induct fathers.

So many factors are involved, he told a press conference, that it is impossible to say definitely that drafting of fathers will begin July 1 or any other date. He previously had told a Congressional committee that induction of fathers might start about July 1.

Factors contributing to the uncertainty, he said, include the extent of calls for men by the armed service, the percentage of physical rejections and the number of men deferred as essential individuals in essential work.

As to men 38 or over, he said he believed the Army must have had "good reasons" for halting the induction of this class last December.

He said that men in nondeferable jobs who are 38 or older or who have been classified in 4-F for physical disability may be drafted in individual cases if they refuse requests to take jobs on dairy farms.

Morgenthau to Open Loan Drive At Carnegie Hall Meeting April 12

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP) — The $13,000,000,000 nation-wide Second War Loan Drive, greatest borrowing campaign ever made, will be launched by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., on the night of April 12 at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall.

Sponsored by a citizens' committee headed by John W. Davis, in co-operation with the United States Treasury War Finance Committee, Second Federal Reserve District, the meeting will be attended by representatives of all the United Nations as well as high officials of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

More than 2,700 invitations have been issued to leaders in commerce, industry, education, labor, civic affairs, religion, sports, and the arts to bring together a cross-section of leadership in the Second Federal Reserve District which will raise a large share of the national goal.

As a symbol that the drive is officially under way throughout the country, Secretary Morgenthau will raise the colors during the ceremony which will, in part, be nationally radiocast.

Speakers in addition to Mr. Morgenthau will include Allan Sproul, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the Second Federal Reserve District War Finance Committee; Gov. Thomas E. Dewey; Mayor F. H. La Gaurdia; William Green, American Federation of Labor President; Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations President; Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; and a United States general still to be announced.

Sergeant Barney Ross is expected to participate in the program as well as Paul Muni, George Denny, director of "Town Hall of the Air," and members of the armed services who have seen action on the front lines. Army and Navy color guards and the United States Army Band also will take part in the ceremonies.

"The meeting," Mr. Davis said, "will call upon the country to devote itself to winning the war on the financial front as well as on the military front and the production line. This will not be a meeting to solicit funds, and no subscriptions will be asked for or accepted."

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How to Serve Your Country in the Waves or Spars (Navy Department, Bureau of Naval Personnel).

In this compact book, Uncle Sam's Navy Department has done a top job of salesmanship. It portrays service in the Waves or Spars as something rather special—as indeed it is! If you are interested in joining up, but want some questions answered first, write to your nearest Navy Recruiting Station for a free copy of this book.

* * *

Everybody's Point Ration Budget Book, by Adeline Evans Leiser (Handibook Library, 25c).

Now that we have to budget ration points as well as dollars, we welcome a budget book that makes the process look a little less like a puzzle. This book has work sheets and record charts for nine full weeks, providing space to list each rationed item and its points. With such a guide, there's less danger of spending points too rapidly and having to do without toward the end of the ration period. If menu-planning continues to get more and more like double-entry bookkeeping, something like this will be needed in every kitchen.

* * *

The Complete Book of Sewing, by Constance Talbot (Halcyon House, Garden City Publishing Co., $2.95).

Complete it is! If any aspect of sewing has been omitted, someone more expert than we will have to name it. These 320 pages present 750 illustrations showing basic details of sewing. Included are easy directions for beginners and advanced instruction for experts, so that anybody ought to be able to put together garments, curtains, slip-covers, and just about anything that can be made with a needle. The reference index listing 2,000 items makes it easy to find the answers to your own sewing problems.

* * *

Mrs. England Goes On Living, by Frances Blackwood (Creative Age, $2.00).

It takes 49 pages to get the author to England—but when she does arrive she takes note of many details that will interest women everywhere. We all do want to know how English women have managed and are continuing to manage in the midst of drastic dislocations of everyday life. Frances Blackwood is at her best in the pages that tell the actual experiences of individuals whom she met during her six-weeks stay in England, in the early spring of 1942. She found even the grimmest circumstances of war brightened by the unconquerable courage of "Mrs. England"—and of "Mr. England," too. The story seems an even bigger one than this book makes it.

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Nuts Are More Than Trimmings Nowadays

By Hannah Dutaud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is interesting to note the variety of ways in which nuts have wedged their way into the family meal. They have escaped from the little corner so long reserved for them on the menu card, and we find them in entrées, soups, poultry dressing, soufflés, omelets, croquettes, breads, salads, pies, pie crust, cakes and desserts.

The modern home maker no longer thinks of nuts in terms of table luxuries, even though the market price may appear high.

Keep nuts in a cool dry place and in air-tight containers. The tougher-skinned nuts such as almonds should be blanched.

To Blanch Nuts

Blanching: Place nuts in boiling water, one quart of water for one cup of nuts, boil rapidly for three minutes. Drain off water, rinse nuts in cold water. Press nuts at pointed end and skins will come off quickly.

Chestnuts are blanched and shelled by process of boiling or roasting.

Boiling: Cut a gash on flat side of shell, place chestnuts in boiling water and boil for 15 minutes; then drain and remove shells and skins while nuts are still warm.

Roasting process: Place the gashed chestnuts in a warm oven (350°) for 15 minutes; then remove shells and the skins with a sharp, pointed knife while nuts are still warm.

Nuts should be fresh and crisp, but if they have become rancid through exposure or age, a certain amount of their sweetness and freshness may be restored by placing them in a large container of boiling water in which cooking soda has been dissolved. One quart of boiling water and one half teaspoon of soda will freshen one cup of nuts. Place nuts in boiling water for five minutes, then drain, rinse in cold water. Dry the nuts in a warm oven (325°) until they are thoroughly crisp.

Peanut Butter Soup

4 cups milk
5 tablespoonfuls peanut butter
½ tablespoonful flour
2 tablespoonfuls melted butter
3 tablespoonfuls cream
¾ teaspoonful salt
⅛ teaspoonful pepper
1 tablespoonful scraped onion
A few drops Worcestershire sauce
A few drops lemon juice

Place milk in double boiler. Cut a slice from top of an onion and with a teaspoon scrape the inside of onion to obtain about one tablespoonful of juice; do this over double boiler; then bring milk to scalding point. Melt butter in small saucepan; then add flour, peanut butter and the cream. Mix until smooth; then add all the seasoning. Slowly add some of the scalded milk to the peanut butter paste until it is thinned enough to add to milk in double boiler. Cook for about 15 minutes, and serve in bouillon cups; top with grated cheese or grated raw carrot. Serves six.

Nut Soufflé

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ cup fine bread-crumbs (from center of loaf)
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon finely minced onion
1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley
3 eggs
1½ cups chopped pecans
A few drops of lemon juice

Melt butter, add flour, and cook for a few seconds. Remove from fire and slowly add the milk. Return to the fire and cook till sauce comes to the boiling point, stirring it constantly. Remove from fire, add seasoning. When sauce is cool add the beaten egg yolks; stir well, then add the breadcrumbs, nuts, and parsley. Last fold in the beaten whites of eggs. Turn into greased baking dish; set dish in pan of hot water and bake 30 minutes (375°). Serve in dish in which the soufflé is baked. Delicious served with broiled tomatoes. Serves six.

N. A. C. Omelet

½ cup thick cream sauce
4 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon grated onion
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
⅔ cup chopped nuts
½ cup celery cut in very fine cubes
1 medium sized avocado pear peeled and cut in small cubes or slices.

Make sauce of two tablespoons butter; when melted add 1½ tablespoons flour, then ½ cup milk; cook till thick; remove from fire; add seasoning; when sauce has cooled add beaten yolks of eggs, nuts, celery and avocado pear. Beat whites of eggs stiff and quickly fold mixture into egg whites. Pour into a hot iron frying pan in which 3 tablespoons butter have been melted. Place in hot oven (400°). Bake fifteen minutes. With a hot sharp knife, cut omelet in half; place one section on the other, having crusty side on top. Place on hot platter and serve with a cheese or mushroom sauce. Serves 4.

Stumped by Aardvark or Zymotechnic? WMC Has Roster of Those 'in the Know'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The War Manpower Commission may not find that hired man for the farm, but it has located 600,000 specialists who understand everything from aardvarks to zymotechnics (A to Z to you).

How would you like to receive an order for "several Americans" posessing a knowledge of chemotherapy and protozoa, able to speak Hindustani and familiar with the tropics? The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel received such a "rush" request from the War Department and filled it within the hour.

Another query called for "women college graduates with engineering education to take jobs as production engineers in a parachute factory." That was even simpler.

At this writing, the National Roster has certified several thousand names of specialists to various agencies engaged in the war program. The Army, Navy, WAVES, and SPARS have obtained engineers, bacteriologists, chemists. Colleges have found mathematics and engineering professors. According to Leonard Carmichael, Director, it is just a matter of canvassing selectees, colege seniors, corporation personnel, specialists, and a few hundred thousand other Americans and then keeping the questionnaires up to date.

By means of a punch-card index, the special skills of Roster registrants are so recorded that an individual possessing any combination of qualifications—such as an Iranian who understands the hibernation of the tent caterpillar, one supposes—can be rapidly located.

The Roster office believes it can supply on demand any type of specialist, from the young college graduate who reputedly carries the world's knowledge around with him, to Dr. Albert Einstein who in filling out his questionnaire, modestly wrote:

"I have a certain capacity to judge inventions of various kinds, although I am not a specialist in any particular field."

Nash Predicts Japan to Get Ugly Surprise

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, April 6 (AP)—Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, returned home, predicting that unpleasant surprises are in store for the Japanese.

Here for consultations with his government, Mr. Nash said it was not part of the strategy of the United Nations to fight a holding, more or less defensive warfare against Japan until Germany is defeated.

The growing strength of the United Nations Forces facing Japan clearly is not directed at defense alone, he declared.

"To suggest this should be just a holding war is wrong and it is recognized as being wrong," Mr. Nash asserted.

"I am satisfied the Japanese will get a terrible shock when everything now being built up is unleashed against them. There is no doubt such force is being built up."

He said it was a mistake to imagine that the United Nations are putting all their strength into the war in Europe and leaving Japan until that war is over, but at the same time it would be dangerous to divide the forces so as to run the risk of their being effective in neither theater.

War-Pay Extension Passed by House

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP) — The House passed yesterday 234 to 107, legislation to extend until June 30, 1945, wartime overtime pay schedules for approximately 1,500,000 Federal employees and to raise from 10 to 15 per cent the increases on the first $2,900 of pay for persons working on other than an hourly basis.

The measure now goes to the Senate. Unless enacted, temporary pay adjustments would expire this month.

Cost of the overtime pay to the Government is estimated at approximately $560,000,000 annually.

Persons on an hourly basis would not be affected by the extra 5 per cent increase granted persons on a salary basis. Under the measure, salaries of $5,000 and above are not affected and no person could be raised above $5,000 by the percentage-increase formula.

The legislation does not affect postal employees in the field.

Boettiger to Join Army; Wife Continues as Editor

SEATTLE, April 6 (AP)—John Boettiger, son-in-law of the President, has been given a leave of absence from his duties as publisher of the Post-Intelligencer to join the United States Army as a captain. Mr. Boettiger has been ordered to report April 13 to the Army School for Military Government at Charlottesville, Va. William Randolph Hearst, President of Hearst Publications, appointed Charles B. Lindeman acting publisher. Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger will continue as associate editor and will be given additional editorial responsibility.

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Art in the Philadelphia Mode

Climbing the Steps of Cultural Fame

Artists bring in their work for the "Carry-In" oil and sculpture show of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Because of wartime conditions only canvases and sculptures that can be carried in by hand are being accepted for this annual exhibition, opened on March 27. Shown in the picture are, left to right, John J. Dull, oldest member of the Fellowship; Dorothy Van Loan, former Academy student, and Philomena Dellaripa, Academy student, pushing wheelbarrow containing sculpture for Robert Spurgeon, former Academy student now working in a defense plant.

Trade Treaty And Currency Plans Heard

Continued from Page 1

lic hearings on the reciprocal trade treaties, April 12, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has impressed upon Congress the Administration's conviction that their renewal is a matter of first importance.

He said that continuation of the Act is "vitally needed" for these purposes:

"To open up foreign markets for American products during the postwar period and thereby,

"Help maintain domestic prosperity and full employment during the difficult postwar readjustment period, and,

"In the light of the program and principles subscribed to by this Government and in the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations' Declaration, and in more than a dozen lend-lease agreements, to enable the United States to occupy the position of leadership now in laying the groundwork for postwar, world-wide economic reconstruction."

Three More Treaties

Trade treaties with 30 nations have been negotiated, each providing for mutual reduction of some tariffs with the aim of promoting trade. Mr. Hull said three more agreements—with Iceland, Bolivia and Iran—are under study.

The Secretary argued that extension of the trade-agreements authority would demonstrate the United States' "sincerity of purpose" and willingness to bear its share of responsibility in world affairs.

"Many changes in the political and economic organization of the world will be necessary to achieve a firm foundation for a lasting and enduring peace," he said. "It will not be easy, but it is not impossible. We shall strive to that end."

While Mr. Hull stressed the agreements' relation to the postwar economic world, Thurman Arnold, who recently retired as head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division to become a Federal judge, told the committee they are "meaningless" unless international cartels are broken up.

Economy Drive Hits Congress With Urged Saving of $217,374

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP) — The Capitol Hill economy drive struck home today as the House Appropriations Committee recommended that Congress get along with less money during the fiscal year starting next July 1 than it had for the current year.

The congressional share of a $40,659,273 appropriation bill for the legislative establishment and the judiciary reported by the Committee was $3,985,528 for the Senate and $9,527,595 for the House, an overall reduction of $217,374 from current year funds and $113,000 below budget estimates.

Other items recommended included $2,070,680 for the Architect of the Capitol; $3,886,360 for the Library of Congress; $8,422,500 for the Government Printing Office; $635,200 for the Supreme Court; $740,110 for miscellaneous courts; $10,758,300 for district courts and courts of appeals, and $267,800 for United States Court administration.

The total in the bill was $3,166,819 below current year appropriations and $1,145,077 below budget estimates.

Reductions recommended by the Committee ranged all the way from elimination of 48 offices of clerks of district courts to refusal of funds requested by the Architect to paint the Capitol Dome. The paint job, the Committee commented, could be put off another year in deference to the war effort and the shortage of materials.

"The bill as presented is reduced to a pure maintenance-and-operation basis," the Committee observed.

After deducting for items which it explained could not justifiably be charged against Congress—such as non-congressional work of the Library and the Public Printer—the Committee arrived at the figure of $19,757,803 which it said was directly chargeable to the lawmaking branch. This includes salaries of Members of Congress, their secretaries and clerks, and maintenance, policing and operation of Capitol Hill buildings.

A. E. Giegengack, head of the Government Printing Office, told the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on a supply bill reported today, that his office had to make 190,000,000 copies of Ration Book No. 1, 150,000,000 copies of Book No. 2, and 150,000,000 copies of Book No. 3, which has not yet been issued to the public.

U-Boat Toll in Atlantic Rises

Continued from Page 1

water works was bound to harass production and operation at the bases he declared.

In the matter of ship production to overcome the submarine toll, Secretary Knox announced that salvage work on the giant liner Normandie, which keeled over at its New York pier over a year ago after a serious fire, was "coming along extremely well." He predicted that the vessel, which was in process of transformation into a transport when the fire broke out, would be righted by midsummer, after which the length of time required for its outfitting would be determined by whether it was to be used as a transport or as a freight carrier.

The Navy Secretary had little new to offer on war zone developments, remarking that the "status quo" was being maintained in the Aleutians and parrying a question about whether the United States has extended its Andreanof bases closer to Japanese-held Kiska.

Asked if the Japanese on Kiska were in poor shape as a result of the stepped-up air raids, Secretary Knox replied:

"They're still there. Whether they're in bad shape or not, I don't know. All I can say is that we're pounding them pretty hard."

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McNutt Sees Ample Farm Help in Draft

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, predicts that farm labor will be adequate "not only to plant and cultivate, but likewise to harvest the crops this year."

Mr. McNutt indicated at a press conference that he expects the preferred draft deferment status now given men in or entering agriculture to do much to insure adequate labor for the farms.

At the same time, he emphasized that reductions of up to 20 per cent in the States' April draft quotas would not mean a reduction in the total military calls for this year.

He said the new Selective Service orders to channel men into farming, including men now deferred for physical disability or age, are "getting a response."

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $40,000,000 bill to supply and distribute farm labor after including a provision permitting recipients of old age assistance to perform farm work for pay without jeopardizing their benefit payments.

Besides the effect of the draft orders in supplying men to agriculture, Mr. McNutt said farm labor will come also from a "land army" of town dwellers, from a "mobile army" of experienced farmers, and from Mexico and islands in the Atlantic.

In this connection, the State Department announced the conclusion of an agreement with the Government of Jamaica for the importation of 10,000 Jamaican agricultural workers.

A similar agreement with Mexico was concluded last August and another was negotiated with the Bahaman Government last month.

In announcing the Jamaican agreement, the State Department explained Jamaican nationals would not be imported to displace American farm workers or to reduce previously established wage rates.

Recruiting in Jamaica is expected to start next week for laborers to be used in the Middle Western, Eastern and Western States. The workers will be housed in farm labor supply centers.

Senate Vote to Override Veto Of Bankhead Farm Bill Nears

Continued from Page 1

Senate, awaiting action on the Bankhead bill. The Bankhead and Pace bills together, it is estimated, would add $5,000,000,000 to living costs. The National War Labor Board warned that passage would provoke comparable new demands by trade unionists.

Opponents of the Bankhead bill believe the measure can be blocked in the House, if not in the Senate.

The Office of Price Administration warned yesterday that if the Bankhead veto is overridden retail food costs will jump 6.7 per cent or $1,500,000,000, with an additional $500,000,000 to feed the armed forces.

Senator Bankhead has declared, however, the "effect on inflation would be negligible."

In the House yesterday Representative Albert Gore (D), of Tennessee, warned that overriding the veto would be "flirting with an economic crack-up on the home front which might bring about defeat on the world battle fronts."

Charges that James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, who is frequently referred to as "Assistant President," is interfering in the debate over the farm parity issue were injected into the Senatorial battle today, following a fruitless hearing on the Pace bill before the Senate Agricultural Committee this morning.

The Committee had summoned three witnesses, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, and Chester Davis, the new Food Administrator. When the Committee met, none of the witnesses was present. Chairman Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith (D) of South Carolina alleged that Congress was being "defied."

As a dozen Committee members waited impatiently and threatened to subpoena Cabinet members, the Chairman explained that Mr. Davis had been excused as being too new to Washington to aid the inquiry. At 10:55 a. m., Mr. Brown appeared, blaming his absence on a misunderstanding. He said he was to meet an incoming delegation of department store executives to consult on appointment of a new OPA executive.

Mr. Brown said his secretary had received the summons for the nearing from E. D. Smith, Jr., son and secretary of "Cotton Ed." Mr. Smith's name has figured in the news because of his draft status and the contention of his father that he is indispensable to the Committee.

The Committee excused Mr. Brown after a quarter of an hour and waited the same time for Mr. Wickard. The latter startled the Committee when he casually explained, apparently not realizing the implication of his words, that he had first consulted with Mr. Byrnes, the Economic Coordinator, about his appearance. Mr. Byrnes the witness told the astonished Committee, had raised the question whether he should appear if Messrs. Brown and Davis were not present.

Committee members of both parties hastily explored this relationship of Mr. Byrnes to Senate committee witnesses and Mr. Wickard stumblingly offered the details certain to be used as ammunition in the congressional drive against "bureaucracy." He said he had not understood that Mr. Smith's "invitation" to testify was actually a summons.

"A Committee invitation," replied "Cotton Ed," "is just a polite way of saying you had to come."

The Senators wanted to know how far it was the custom to "clear" Senate testimony with Mr. Byrnes.

"I was told by Mr. Davis and Mr. Byrnes that Mr. Brown was not coming, so I supposed the meeting was postponed," witness said.

Anti-Administration senators who charged that Congress is being ignored and defied, an issue prominent in the debate over the Bankhead bill veto, prepared to make the most of Mr. Wickard's testimony in the debate.

Abandoned Plane Lands Perfectly

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6 (AP)—Aviation Machinist Mate Charles A. Wightman of Akron, Ohio, baled out from 2,000 feet April 3 and parachuted into a swamp mire, but his pilotless Navy training plane made a beautiful landing without a scratch.

Machinist Mate Wightman said that a bag of sand he carried as ballast in the plane shifted against the stick at 700 feet and he climbed to 2,000 shut off the switch and jumped.

His formation companion, V. B. Wright of North Carolina, in another plane, followed Machinist Mate Wightman's plane down and landed in a clearing near the Jefferson Highway beside the abandoned plane. Machinist Mate Wightman's plane was flown back to the naval station and he climbed into it today for another lesson. The jump was his first.

New-Type Aircraft Carrier in Service

TACOMA, Wash., April 5 (AP)—A new-type aircraft carrier, the U. S. S. Breton, an impressive and speedy mass of fighting machinery is ready for the fleet after successful trials.

The big Tacoma plant of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation has been turning out what have been announced as "escort vessels" but today the censor's lid came off and the Breton was revealed as an escort carrier of the first rank.

A few weeks before launching the Breton was only several thousand tons of steel plates in the shipyard. Today, she maneuvers in a small circle, reverses her engines, reaches full speed again within a short time and zig-zags while landlubbers below decks can barely notice she is under way.

Primarily an offensive ship, the carrier also is well armed for defense. In addition she is equipped with the latest type of apparatus for protection against mines.

The ship uses both steam and diesel power and contains all the comforts of home from sewing machines for parachutes to a soda fountain. She can carry 1,000 men or more, but the actual complement is a naval secret, so is her plane capacity. Such a ship costs eight to nine million dollars.

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House Votes Medals For Merchant Seamen

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The House voted yesterday to recognize the valor of United States merchant seamen.

Unanimous approval sent to the Senate a bill providing for issuance by the War Shipping Administrator of medals and other devices of honor to seamen who handle ships carrying vital supplies through submarine-infested waters.

OPA Announces 7 Concerns Indicted on Meat Charges

NEWARK, N. J., April 6 (AP)—New Jersey headquarters of the Office of Price Administration announced today seven Middle West and New Jersey corporations and 11 individuals had been indicted here on charges of conspiracy to violate on a nation-wide scale Federal regulations governing meat prices and quotas.

Nathan L. Jacobs, chief attorney for the State OPA headquarters, said the indictments were returned by a Federal grand jury here March 30 and impounded since then.

Government Charge

The Government charges the defendants were responsible for bringing into New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut more than 10,000,000 pounds of "black market" beef and veal between Dec. 16 and Jan. 31.

Defendants named in the indictments are:

The Enkay Packing Company, Inc., Nathan Krupnick and George Moran of Paterson, N. J.

The Superb Packing Company, Inc., State Packing Company, Inc., Peter Golas and Morris Freund of Chicago.

Sam and Albert Simon, Jacob Schmidt, the U. S. Packing Company, Inc., and the Kansas City Dressed Beef Company, Inc., of Kansas City, Kas.

Leo Waxenberg, Samuel E. Jacobs, Jacob R. Cohn and the Nebraska Beef Company of Omaha, Neb.

Herbert C. Liebman and the Liebman Packing Company, Inc., of Green Bay, Wis.

Called Hammer Blow

In Washington, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown described the indictments as "the biggest hammer blow we have dealt yet to the 'black markets.'"

Of Mr. Golas, Mr. Brown said, "Only a short time ago he was a little-known liver peddler, with a modest business in livers and hearts. . . . The amazing expansion of his volume of business and operations since . . . last autumn, coupled with complaints heard among competitors as to his trade methods, led to the investigation by OPA which culminated in today's court actions."

'Just Guessing'

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 6 (AP)—Officials of the United States Packing Co., Inc., and the Kansas City Dressed Beef Company said there was some mistake about Federal Grand Jury indictments charging their organizations with conspiracy to violate OPA regulations governing meat prices and quotas.

"There's some mistake; they're just guessing," said Sam Simon, one of the owners of the United States Packing Company.

Officials of both companies said that recent checks had been made by the OPA and that everything was in order.

Bahamians Offer to Work On U. S. Farms

MIAMI, Fla., April 6 (AP)—Bahamian farm workers are jamming recruiting stations in Nassau, competing for the chance to help food production in the United States under terms of the contract between this country and the Bahamian Government for importation of agricultural laborers.

This is the report of Julian Brown, representative of the Agricultural Labor Administration and Assistant Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, who returned yesterday from the Bahamas after setting up recruiting machinery with officials of that colony.

Start of actual recruiting yesterday, Mr. Brown reported, saw stations snowed under by applicants.

"Even the bellboys in my hotel," he said, "asked me to help them enroll."

Five thousand workers to be imported, he said, will be rounded up within two weeks, with the first group of 500 expected in the next three days.

The Duke of Windsor announced the recruiting campaign, Mr. Brown recounted, in a radio address Sunday which stressed the patriotic character of service on the farm front in producing fresh vegetables for the United Nations.

Hotels and Resorts

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Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath, $3.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

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The Home Forum

"Earth's actors change earth's scenes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHORTLY after the armistice of World War I, a young officer in the American Navy began to find his work irksome. The routine duty to which he was assigned, his type of vessel and crew, all seemed unbearable. He longed for a transfer or release from the Navy. Then one day he thought, "God, who fills all space, is present here, and I am going to prove it." Sincerely praying, in Paul's words (Acts 9:6), **"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"** he overcame his antipathy. Neither the crew, his vessel, nor its line of duty had changed, but his thought was uplifted to see the presence of God in the place where he was.

Through the application of Christian Science, this officer ceased to resent persons, place, or duty, and saw instead that the remedy was in correcting his own thought about them. Shortly after this he was released from active duty, and found a position awaiting him in civil life. In the succeeding years he has seen more clearly that happiness, being divinely bestowed, is within consciousness and hence independent of environment or people. Paul did not tell the Romans that change of location, or association with certain individuals, would of itself bring peace. He did assure them, however, that **"to be spiritually minded is life and peace"** (Romans 8:6). A change in one's location should come only as the result of an enlarged understanding of God. He who rises superior to a false concept of self is certain of divine guidance.

Disraeli wrote in "Vivian Grey,"

"Man is not the creature of circumstances,
Circumstances are the creatures of men."

* * *

Through the revelation of Christian Science men are learning that they are not the victims of environment, but that outward conditions, on the contrary, are manifestations of thought. Indeed, conditions may be controlled and harmonized to the degree that thought is spiritualized. Students of this Science are refusing to accept evil on its own terms, as powerful and inevitable. He who posits his thinking in God's goodness and ever-presence will find heartening the words of Mary Baker Eddy in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17), **"Earth's actors change earth's scenes; and the curtain of human life should be lifted on reality, on that which outweighs time; on duty done and life perfected, wherein joy is real and fadeless."**

Divine Love forever guides, governs, and provides for the welfare of the real man in His own likeness. The perfection, harmony, and useful activity of God's man are therefore assured. Being a spiritual idea, he lives in the presence of divine Mind. He is ever conscious of his inviolable unity with the divine Principle of being, God. As the image of omnipresent Spirit, the expression of infinite Life, he is active, keenly cognizant of omnipotent good. In the awareness of his oneness with Truth, he is secure and confident.

The truth about man's present perfection in God's likeness is ever available to mortals. It reveals the fact that evil is not person and has no actual presence or continuity. Giving up one's false belief in a power opposed to God, one finds human conditions improved and harmonized. Safety is included in man's being. Evil and danger are not part of God's plan for man, while security, contentment, and all good are inevitable and irrevocable, because God-ordained.

Christ Jesus was never overcome by any of the inharmonious experiences he had to meet and master. He was always superior to situations into which his service for humanity led him. He encouragingly told his disciples, **"In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world"** (John 16:33). And the truth about God, which Jesus so fully understood and exemplified, is available to all today through the clear teaching of Christian Science.

* * *

When the voice of God tenderly reassured Jacob, **"Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee, until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of,"** the Scripture records that **"Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not"** (Genesis 28:15, 16). The angel voice is present today to waken and guide all who believe themselves to be in dangerous or trying positions. Listening to this voice, we too shall be unafraid, and shall awaken, as did Jacob, to find that God, good, is there. Then a seemingly hard experience will be made the gateway to harmony.

Earth's scenes may indeed be changed by those who, from the vantage point of an increased understanding of God's presence, hold to the perfection of His creation. Lack, peril, sorrow, hopelessness, even sickness, are never true, but are defective, passing mental pictures which yield as "the curtain of human life" is "lifted on reality." Indeed, His ever-presence is continually demonstrated by those who confidently pray in the way expressed in these words by Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 37):

**"Oh, Thou hast heard my prayer;
And I am blest!
This is Thy high behest;
Thou, here and *everywhere*."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Lighthouse

Day beyond tomorrow's dawn,
Night beyond tomorrow's tide,
Yesterday forever gone:
Seas are deep and heavens wide.

Laughing light within the vast
Deep immensity: avow,
Is it future? Is it past,
Now?

MARIAN GLEASON

An Album of Wildflowers

A BULGING NOTEBOOK fell out from other books which I was dusting in the attic. I turned the pages slowly. It was a book of pressed wildflowers, gathered on long-ago botany expeditions. They were faded, but still recognizable, and I spoke the loved names softly as I looked: anemones, dwarf forget-me-nots, pussy's toes, kitten's tail, sun-loving catspaw, blue-eyed Mary, gay feather, chiming bells, Indian paint-brush, mariposa lily and lupines. It was like looking at pale tintypes of country relatives. But the notebook had opened wide a door and out came memories of the places where I had first seen my wildflowers.

There was the earliest memory of all, when I must have been five years old. I was allowed to go with Grandfather to the spring for drinking water. A barrel was put on a sledge and Grandpa walked, driving old Nell. I trotted along until we came to the spinney where the spring bubbled through golden sands. While Grandpa filled the barrel, I discovered some lovely blue flowers growing in the shade. "What are these?" I asked, holding up a fistful. He looked down at me, a twinkle in his blue eyes.

"Why, those are Johnny-jump-ups!" he explained. So I've called violets ever since.

* * *

It was on a windy March day in Colorado that I first found anemones. We had walked up the cañon to Four-Mile and there climbed up the mountain-side. Snow was banked against the shady side of the great boulders, though the water in the creek below went boiling tumultuously down the cañon.

"Look," said my friend, stooping suddenly. "The anemones are out!" There, poking their soft, fuzzy heads through the snow were the lavender buds of anemones.

* * *

It was on a glorious June day up in a little mining-camp that I first found shooting-stars, most ethereal of all the western wildflowers. We had gone to explore an old deserted mine and on the way back stopped under a great Engleman spruce to rest. And there I spied the flowers, hanging their heads just at my feet.

"Shooting stars," my companion answered, when I asked their name, "and almost as pretty as the 'fairy slippers.'"

The lovely name instantly lodged in my mind! "Where can you find 'fairy slippers'?" I asked.

"You have to go high to find them," he answered. "Above timberline. They are dwarf orchids and rather rare. Once I found a lot up above Cripple Creek."

The higher you go in mountain country, the smaller and more brilliant grow the flowers. Dwarf forget-me-not grows in the snow, a brilliant jewel-blue against the dazzling white. Yet, though I have hunted for it on many a mountain climb, I have never found my "fairy slipper."

* * *

But I did discover fringed gentians. It was on the trail to Dream Lake. We had led our horses through a rushing mountain brook and there, on the other bank, I saw the exquisite blue flowers I had so often hoped to find. I did not pick them, but I could draw them for you even now.

Once I came upon a host of Colorado-blue columbines, growing beneath quaking aspens, their petals as blue as the June sky. That, too, is a picture hung in my memory gallery of wildflowers.

* * *

One spring day in California, I was driving with friends from Berkeley down to Palo Alto. We had left early in the morning in a cold clammy fog, shivering in our heavy coats. In a few hours, we had shed our coats and were basking in warm sunshine. Through the lovely towns we sped and out into the open country, with the hills curving away on our left. And then I saw a blaze on those hills and, startled, I exclaimed: "There's a fire over there—a really tremendous fire!"

My California hostess looked where I pointed and smiled.

"You're seeing just what the early Spaniards saw," she said. "They thought it was a fire, too! But it's only poppies."

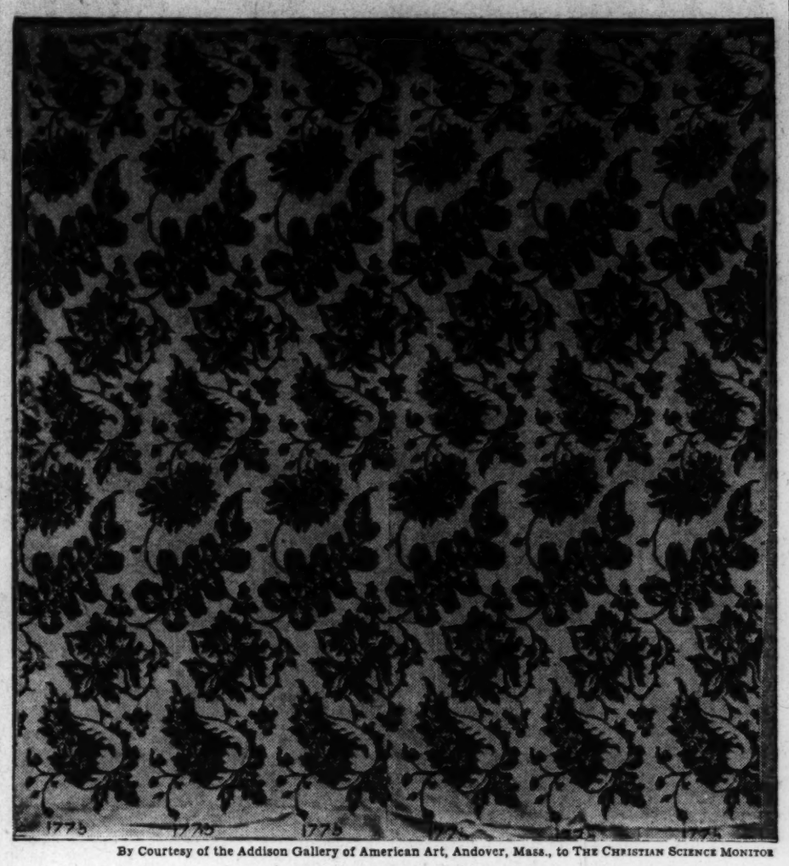
I would not believe she was right until we swerved in closer to the hills, and then I saw the satiny sheen of millions of orange petals catching the sun as they danced in the breeze.

* * *

California is not the only place to see masses of wildflowers growing. One summer, on a drive along the beautiful St. Lawrence River, in Canada, we saw flashing through the trees along the river's edge the scarlet blossoms of Canada's national flower, the glowing cardinal. My host, born and brought up in Canada, had never seen them growing before and we stopped the car to enjoy the rare sight. I cannot choose between wildflowers—there are so many beautiful ones; but surely none is more regal, more vivid, more surprising in its effect on the beholder than the queenly cardinal flower.

This summer I shall add some new pictures to my collection, but the old ones will remain as bright and untarnished as ever.

INES MACAULAY



By Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN TEXTILE

This interesting specimen of weaving is believed to be a Colonial bedcover. Its design is not like the conventionalized patterns of Colonial weaves, made on the harness loom. This decorative piece in blue and white has a fluid, naturalistic pattern of the type that was woven on the Jacquard loom. Interesting and unusual also are the dates woven across the bottom.

The homestead of the Colonial American was enriched with beautiful textiles, handwoven and embroidered.

William Morris, the Happy Craftsman

MORRIS HAD BEEN HAPPY, prosperous, successful in all he undertook; had grown into a mature man of powerful and distinct character.

For him they were "jolly years of invention and lustre plates."

The Co. caught on. It was the kind of unbusinesslike improvisation for which an early failure might well have been predicted. Its finance was Utopian. . . . The business premises were a first and third floor in Red Lion Square, a few doors away from the original bohemian lodgings. A small kiln was installed in the basement for firing glass and tiles. The staff was recruited on the Pre-Raphaelite principle of taking whoever came to hand. There were boys from the Boys' Home in the Euston Road, who made the high-backed chairs with rush seats for Georgiana and Edward Burne-Jones when they got married. The foreman was a glass-painter who had been to the evening classes at the Working Men's College. The company meetings retained the youthful mixture of farce and idealism, "like a meeting of the 'Jolly Masons' or the jolly something-or-others," said Faulkner. They met at 8 for 9 p. m.: began by telling the latest anecdotes. Topsy (Morris) and Ned would then seriously discuss the art of the fourteenth century. Actual business was polished off somewhere about 11. But Morris had a commercial instinct. He saw the possibilities in church decoration and directed his efforts that way. . . .

The development of a staple product, a specialty or bread-and-butter line, was another factor in success. Over a period, indeed until 1941, Morris wallpapers and chintzes have been a classic example. As covering materials for any area, large or small, their utility was obvious. To the Victorians they had also a refreshing novelty in their colour. The parallel with the early Pre-Raphaelite pictures was in this respect close. The brown, gold, and crimson favoured by the Philistines was replaced by pure hues, blue, yellow, green, bright, not dirty, red. The wealth of detail, the new candour of colour, was transferred from the pictures to the walls and the chairs.

A good business manager was a real asset. By luck or shrewdness, Morris picked the man. Possibly no one else would have selected a penniless Old Etonian with an enthusiasm for Wagner and an entire incapacity to manage his own affairs, who was then a check-taker at the Opera House in the Haymarket. But Warrington Taylor, until his death in 1870, turned out surprisingly well.

There was a lucidity, a directness, displayed in the launching and development of the company which had the stamp of Morris's mind. The common sense with which he went straight to the heart of the matter, the ease with which he grasped the commercial principle, was that of a practical man.

A practical ability in the use of his own hands had appeared before the Co. was started, even when he was so far under the Rossetti spell as to try to paint pictures. . . . "Top has taken to worsted work," grinned Rossetti, when he heard that Morris was doing embroidery himself. . . . Morris did not mind. What was wrong with making things yourself? Come to that, what were all these arts but making things yourself? "That talk of inspiration," he said, "is sheer nonsense. I may tell you flat—there is no such thing: it is a mere matter of craftsmanship."—From "The Pre-Raphaelite Tragedy," by WILLIAM GAUNT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Redbirds

Wing us a royal way
Into the sky, O wind—
And where your wing-prints burn
We will follow,
Flashes of gleaming red!

KATHRYN WRIGHT

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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One, Norway Street
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Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

"Jordens Skuespillere forandrer Jordens Scener"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN KORT TID efter den første Verdenskrigs Vaabenstilstand begyndte en ung Officer, der var i den amerikanske Marine, at finde sit Arbejde kedsommeligt. Det routinemæssige Arbejde, der var ham paalagt, og den Type Krigsskib, han var paa, og Besætningen, alt syntes uudholdeligt. Han længtes efter at blive forflyttet eller afmønstret fra Marinen. Men saa en Dag tænkte han: "Gud, som fylder alt Rum, er til Stede her, og jeg vil bevise det." Ved oprigtigt at bede med Pauli Ord (Apostlenes Gerninger 9:6): "Herre, hvad vil du, at jeg skal gøre?" [Eng. Bibelovers.] overvandt han sin Antipati. Hverken Besætningen, hans Skib eller hans sædvanlige Pligter havde forandret sig, men hans Tanker var blevet opløftede, saa at han saa Guds Nærværelse, der hvor han var.

Gennem Anvendelsen af Kristen Videnskab ophørte denne Officer med at harmes over Personer, Sted eller Pligt og saa i Stedet derfor, at Midlet var, at han rettede sine egne Tanker om dem. Kort Tid efter dette fik han sin Afsked fra aktiv Tjeneste og fandt, at en Stilling ventede ham i det civile Liv. I de efterfølgende Aar har han endnu klarere set, at Lykke, fordi den er guddommelig skænket, er i Bevidstheden og er derfor uafhængig af Omgivelser eller Mennesker. Paulus fortalte ikke Romerne, at Forandring af Sted eller Omgang med visse Mennesker af sig selv vilde bringe Fred. Men han forsikrede dem, at "Aandens Higen er Liv og Fred" (Paulus's Brev til Romerne 8:6). En Forandring i ens Omgivelser burde kun ske som et Resultat af en større Forstaaelse af Gud. Den, der rejser sig og bliver Herre over en falsk Opfattelse af Selvet, er sikker paa guddommelig Ledelse.

Disraeli skrev i "Vivian Grey":

"Mennesket er ikke Omstændighedernes
Skabning,
Omstændighederne er Menneskenes
Skabninger."

Gennem Kristen Videnskabs Aabenbarelse lærer Menneskene, at de ikke er Omgivelsernes Ofrer, men at de ydre Tilstande derimod er Tankernes Manifestationer. I Sandhed, Tilstande kan kontrolleres og gøres harmoniske, i samme Grad som Tanken bliver aandeliggjort. Denne Videnskabs Studerende nægter at akceptere det onde paa dets egne Vilkaar, som værende mægtigt og uundgaaeligt. Den, der opstiller sin Tænkning i Guds Godhed og Stedse-Nærværelse vil finde Mary Baker Eddys Ord, i *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (S. 17), opmuntrende; "Jordens Skuespillere forandrer Jordens Scener; og det menneskelige Livs Forhæng burde løftes for at lade Virkeligheden komme til Syne, det der gælder mere end Tid, den fuldendte Pligt og det fuldkommengjorte Liv, hvori Glæde er virkelig og uvisnelig."

Guddommelig Kærlighed leder, styrer og sørger i al Evighed for det virkelige Menneske i Hans egen Lignelse. Guds Menneskes Fuldkommenhed, Harmoni og nyttige Aktivitet er derfor sikret. Da han er en aandelig Idé, bor han i det guddommelige Sinds Nærværelse. Han er sig sin ubrødelige Enhed med Tilværelsens guddommelige Princip, Gud, evig bevidst. Som den allestedsnærværende Aands Billede og det uendelige Livs Udtryk er han aktiv, dybt forvisset om, at det gode er almægtigt. Da han er overbevist om sin Enhed med Sandhed, er han sikker og tillidsfuld.

Sandheden om Menneskets nuværende Fuldkommenhed i Guds Lignelse er i al Evighed tilgængelig for de dødelige. Den aabenbarer den Kendsgerning, at det onde ikke er Person, og at det ikke har nogen virkelig Nærværelse eller Sammenhæng. Naar man opgiver sin falske Forestilling om en Magt, der er modstillet Gud, finder man de menneskelige Tilstande forbedret og mere harmoniske. Sikkerhed er indbefattet i Menneskets Tilværelse. Ondt og Fare er ingen Del af Guds Plan for Mennesket, medens Sikkerhed, Tilfredshed og alt godt er uundgaaeligt og uigenkaldeligt, fordi det er skænket af Gud.

Kristus Jesus blev aldrig overvældet af nogen som helst af de uharmoniske Erfaringer, som han maatte imødegaa og overvinde. Han var altid Herre over de Situationer, som hans Arbejde for Menneskeheden førte ham ind i. Opmuntrende fortalte han sine Disciple: "I Verden have I Trængsel; men værer frimodige, jeg har overvundet Verden" (Johannes-Evangeliet 16:33). Og Sandheden om Gud, som Jesus saa fuldt ud forstod, og som han belyste ved sit Eksempel, er i Dag gennem Kristen Videnskabs Lære tilgængelig for alle.

Da Guds Stemme mildt genforsikrede Jakob: "Se, jeg vil være med dig og vogte dig, hvorhen du end gaar, og føre dig tilbage til dette Land; thi jeg vil ikke forlade dig, men opfylde alt, hvad jeg har lovet dig," beretter Skriftstedet, at da "Jakob vaagnede af sin Søvn, sagde han: 'Sandelig, Herren er paa dette Sted, og jeg vidste det ikke'" (Første Mosebog 28: 15, 16). Englestemmen er i Dag til Stede for at vække og lede alle, der tror, at de er i farefulde eller vanskelige Stillinger. Naar vi lytter til denne Stemme, vil vi heller ikke være bange, og vil vaagne op, ligesom Jakob gjorde, og opdage, at Gud, det gode, er der. Da vil en tilsyneladende haard Erfaring blive til Vejen, der fører ind til Harmoni.

Jordens Scener kan i Sandhed forandres af dem, der fra det fordelagtige Punkt af en forøget Forstaaelse af Guds Nærværelse, holder fast ved Hans Skabelses Fuldkommenhed. Mangel, Fare, Sorg, Haabløshed, endog Sygdom, er aldrig sande, men er ufuldstændige og forbigaaende mentale Billeder, som viger til Side, eftersom "det menneskelige Livs Forhæng" bliver "løftet og lader Virkeligheden komme til Syne." Han Stedse-Nærværelse bliver i Sandhed bestandig demonstreret af dem, der tillidsfuldt beder paa den Maade, som kommer til Udtryk i disse Ord af Mrs. Eddy (*Poems*, S. 37):

"O, Du har hørt min Bøn;
Og jeg er velsignet!
Dette er Din høje Befaling;
Du, her og *overalt*."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Uncle Thomas Taught Me

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS of fishing in Penobscot, out of North Haven and Vinal Haven, had gone over Uncle Thomas as a light s'utheaster and left him smiling for me. And when the menhaden and mackerel had thinned out in the eastern ocean, Uncle Thomas had pulled up trawl and gone over to the western. He had gone out to Puget Sound, got him a boat and men who knew knots and sails, and whose ancestors had been brought up right in Maine waters, and he went after the fish out there. When they ran low, he went on up to Bering Sea and took the fur-seal there. But some capitalists had got ahead of Uncle Thomas and had claimed all the fur-seal as their own. So the revenue-men took my uncle. . . . When he got out, the revenuers having his boat for keeps, he came on back to Maine and was persuaded to buy a farm on Casco Bay and become a farmer. So he came into my life. That's how I, on a Casco Bay farm, came to have the best boy in the world as an uncle. . . .

Uncle Thomas took me with him on fishing trips and told me the things I ought to know. He taught me how to box the compass, tub a trawl, and name all the sails and lines on a full-rigged ship and what each one was for. . . . He schooled me in wind and weather, the two oldest and most important studies in the world. He told me how I could tell what winds were coming, by the feel of a spar, the looks of the clouds, or the way my head felt inside. He taught me how to look around a corner of one day into the next. . . . He made my eyes stretch out to far headlands and blossoms of surf which meant trouble. He made my ears widen out and take in sounds of a low tune in the lines of the rigging. I learned about the sea and her woman tricks from Uncle Thomas. If she was on your side, you were safe. But you had to know her good side and stay on it. . . .

My uncle taught me how to feel what way the tide was in a fog. He told me about the shooting stars and the Northern Lights. Those things weren't just fireworks for my amusement. They were deep secrets being whispered through an August or October night. If you hearkened to them close, you could make out what the dusking flames of the Northern Lights were saying. They were talking about tremendous changes coming over the ocean. They were fiery cradles of the winds. And vast gales could spring out of those cradles of fire rocking up there and flatten a ship or a man out on the waves. You had to know what the winds and the moon and the stars and the Northern Lights were saying. They were talking in whispers all the time. But they were talking. A good sailor was able to hear what they said.—From "Book of Uncles," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Daffodils

April remembers again
The ancient need of men,
The long gray winter after,
For a gleam of laughter.

April smiles at the door,
And daffodils once more,
Part of the spring's bright story,
Flame with their golden glory!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Intimate Message: Washington

Whose Toes Are Trodden Upon? ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The problem of so-called executive usurpation of legislative authority is a difficult and delicate one under the American system of separation of powers, as the present controversy over the President's veto of the Bankhead bill once more discloses.

Consumers' groups and editorial writers in the big cities mostly seem to agree with the President's cost-of-living arguments against the Bankhead bill. If the Bankhead bill is passed for higher farm prices it will probably smash through all price controls and let the inflation spiral get out of hand. It will be hard to think of an excuse for trying to prevent labor, John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and other unions from having their higher wages. The two things are directly connected.

The problem I have picked to discuss now is not, however, the economic argument but the legal or, it might be called, constitutional argument. The situation becomes clearer if it is compared with the recent Congressional rejection of Mr. Roosevelt's effort to limit all salaries for the duration of the war to a net of $25,000.

Congress, at various times, had exhibited strong opposition to this drastic move. Mr. Roosevelt, however, through an executive act of a subordinate, which was in fact a form of executive legislation, imposed such a ceiling. This was too much for the militant new Congress, straight from anti-New Deal election victories in November, and it recently overthrew the $25,000 executive ceiling order and gave Mr. Roosevelt a spanking.

This expression of independence, widely hailed as a victory for constitutional government, gave Mr. Roosevelt no opportunity to veto because it was attached as a "rider" to a necessary fiscal bill.

But now, in effect, somewhat the same issue is presented in another form. It may be argued that it is not quite the same issue, but there is certainly a striking similarity. In fact, Congressmen in debating the Bankhead bill in both houses argued that it was the same issue of executive interference. As I followed this bill in Congress, I heard the charge again and again. Almost certainly it was the argument which brought the tremendous initial majority for the bill in the Senate, 78 to 2. Both Kansas Senators, Reed and Capper, push the argument now, subsequent to the presidential veto. Let us consider the matter in detail.

In the original Stabilization Act, of Oct. 2, 1942, it said clearly that "no maximum price shall be established" etc. "Below . . . the parity price." The majority of Congress, under the push of the Farm Bloc, repeated this again and again. The words themselves, and the statements of the supporters of the bill, seem pretty plain. And yet what did Mr. Roosevelt do?

He interpreted this statement to mean that "in establishing . . . maximum prices . . . appropriate deductions shall be made from parity price" for payments made under various subsidy programs.

Let me put the matter again. Congress wrote the law to say that no maximum price should be established below parity; Mr. Roosevelt in an executive order said that in certain instances "deductions" should be made below parity. This was, in effect, an executive amendment to a Congressional Act. It was in effect the same procedure Mr. Roosevelt followed in the $25,000 salary limitation order.

The next step of the angry Congress was to reaffirm its original desire, over the executive action of Mr. Rocsevelt, and to incorporate its views in the present Bankhead bill, which it passed overwhelmingly. Since this was not a rider to an appropriation bill, Mr. Roosevelt has been able, now to veto it. There the matter stands. To over-ride Mr. Roosevelt's veto will take a two-thirds vote in both chambers.

I believe that, on economic grounds, Mr. Roosevelt is absolutely right in his opposition to the Bankhead bill. If the bill is passed over his veto, I fear it will mean the collapse of America's whole anti-inflation war effort. In the great struggle between White House and Congress on this crucial issue it seems to me conclusive that the Executive has picked stronger ground. The White House is the peoples' defender in this instance, and not Congress.

But that does not dispose of the uncomfortable issue of "executive interference," "usurpation," or whatever you want to call it. Mr. Roosevelt offers an opinion of the Attorney General, but he offered that for the $25,000 celling limitation order. In many ways the two matters are parallel.

One answer to the problem, although perhaps not the final one, is that there are gaps in the constitutional separation of powers permitting executive interference, or interpretation. There is some "give" in the joints. Editorial opinion now overwhelmingly supports Mr. Roosevelt, just as it opposed him on his earlier effort to limit salaries. A good rule-of-thumb conclusion might be that the more wisely and justly Congress legislates, the less excuse will there be for executive interference which it so determinedly fights.

The Country Speaks: California

Consider the Beaver ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

If there is such a thing as a popular impression about the beaver it probably is that he is a cold weather beastie who likes to build dams and have a pond that is safely frozen over each winter. Like many another popular general impression, that one, if it exists, is erroneous.

In California the beaver flourishes as far south as the Mexican border along the Colorado River, which flows through one of the most superheated areas in the nation. One of his favorite habitats, if he were left to choose, would be the fresh water delta region where the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers merge and flow into San Francisco Bay. There he would build no dams at all, but would burrow into the dikes and levees; would live on tule roots and willow bark [tules are a marsh plant of the cattail family, pronounced tooly].

In the pamphlet recently published by the California Department of Natural Resources, written by Donald T. Tappe, Californians are made better acquainted with the comparatively few of these industrious, furry neighbors. The writer of the pamphlet, after a personal survey that took him to every habitat of the beaver within the State, estimates that there are no more than 1,300 beaver in California today. This contrasts tragically with the statement gleaned from ancient reports that a certain Hudson's Bay Company trapper, one Jean-Baptiste Desportes Mackay, in six months of 1830 caught more than 4,000 beavers on the Carquinez arm of San Francisco Bay.

The beaver, always of special interest to human beings, is so doubtless because aside from man it is the only animal capable of greatly altering its environment to suit its needs.

It may be taken from Mr. Tappe's study of the California beaver that at least the most numerous of the three varieties now living within the State are burrowers by preference rather than dam-builders. The golden beaver, if he can find a fair depth of water near a food supply, plus an earthen bank into which he can tunnel and dig a safe home above the water line, gets along very comfortably without a dam.

The beaver's food is either the roots of rushes [tules] or the bark of willows, aspens, alders, and cottonwoods. He is not a fussy fellow about his menu, showing something of a preference for aspen bark when it is handy, but content with a fare which offers little competition to humankind or any other animal.

The beaver, like the sea otter, was one of the magnets which first drew men of European stock to California. It was 1911 before the State realized the little animal was approaching extinction and adopted laws for its protection. These have subsequently been amended to permit agriculturists, especially in the diked areas of the lowlands, to protect their levees against encroachment of the avid tunnelers.

Regarded as something of a pest in areas where there are dikes to be weakened or irrigation or drainage ditches to be dammed up, nevertheless the beaver is looked upon as a special friend by raisers of livestock on the open range. He makes and maintains waterholes where none would be in drought times. Thus he furnishes the all-essential water for sheep and cattle, while making no inroads at all upon their food supplies.

Because the beaver will almost invariably build dams and houses when transplanted to a point where there is food for him and his family, he is more and more being removed by State game departments in the West from places where he is not overwelcome to places where he is much wanted.

Beavers have been brought from Idaho's uplands to California's mountainsides, where livestock range is a chief consideration, and water-filled dams are thus desirable.

The beaver is definitely a rodent, but, because he is a worker in his own right and devoid of any parasitical tendencies, he is held by his human neighbors in much higher regard than any of his rodent cousins. Mr. Tappe considers the beaver an esthetic addition to any wild landscape, and tells how people delight in watching the little workers when they begin their daily outside activities at dusk.

Mr. Tappe's survey was financed partly by the Wilhelm L. F. Martens Wildlife Conservation Fund, and his viewpoint is that of the conservator, his attitude toward the beaver generous and friendly. His published work is a pretty tribute to a little-known and generally admirable "people."

To Change the Subject:

Mystery, Fun, and Surprises ..... ***By Grace Miller***

"Going, go-i-i-i-ng, GONE!"—one elephant's tusk, a cowboy ventriloquist dummy [excuse us, Charlie McCarthy], a bridal veil, 348 egg cups, 47 soda fountain aprons, rugs from the Orient, a $100,000 kitchen [stainless steel], coat checks, silver chafing dishes, beds, dressers, tables—from 3,000 rooms—all went under the auctioneer's hammer when furnishings of the Stevens Hotel [in the Army now] went to the highest bidders here in Chicago recently.

From 30 states—east, west, north, south—the bidders came. Buying was by lots, for how could time be taken to sell Mrs. Murphy six egg cups, or a single bed to the Petersons when thousands of beds had to be sold?

Besides, hotels, dealers, restaurants, stores, institutions, needed them all, with war industries crowding workers into cities and causing near-famines in furniture stores.

In the 21-story garage where the auction was held, the auctioneer's red cart wheeled over floor after floor of samples. The great bulk of the goods were closely packed on other floors. Bidders crowded 'round the auctioneer, excitedly waving pasteboard identification numbers, like buyers in the wheat pit of the Board of Trade.

"I'm-bid-a-dollar-a-piece," cried the auctioneer as an umbrella was held high overhead. "Who'll gimme a half, a dollar and a half? These are doormen umbrellas," he rattled off. "Don't buy 'em unless you got a doorman. You'll have to buy a doorman to go with 'em. Two dollars! Who'll gimme a half, a half? Sold! for two-an'-a-'alf."

"Oh, boy!", a bidder cried. "Look at that. Corks! You can't buy 'em today!" And the corks, tied up in small white cotton bags, went for $2, the entire lot.

A cowboy hat came up next. There were 54 of them stored away. Made of pasteboard or papier-mâché, they'd probably been used by the hotel orchestra sometime, when it played "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

Mystery, fun, and surprises punctuated the sales. You could weave your own stories. What, for example, happened to the other elephant's tusk? Why was there a bridal veil? Who wore it? Or was it a hotel "property," ready for some chance bride-to-be guest?

Another mystery that isn't solved yet is a bunch of 65 open-work steel boxes. Big enough to hold an upright desk telephone, they looked like big Colonial lanterns. No one knew their use—past, or possible future. But someone bought the lot, for 20 cents apiece.

Running a hotel is of course a matter of housekeeping—on a magnified scale. And like good housekeepers, hotels have surplus stocks of some things laid away. The Stevens had many yards of new carpet laid by. A ceiling price now laid heavily upon it, however. No use to auction it. But, what to do? Many Bidders wanted it.

So, a paddle wheel was rigged up. Bidders were numbered. And the carpet went to the bidder on whose number the wheel stopped. When he didn't want 2,000 yards [as happened once], he divided it with other buyers.

Bidders could divide lots, says William Shaw, publicity man for the auction. While sales had to be made in lots, there was no rule against bidders dividing up 5,000 silver teaspoons, for instance, 216 pairs of hot corn holders, or hundreds of gilt ballroom chairs.

Auctioneer and bidders sometimes "talked back" to each other. A painting was held up. A bid ventured. "That'll do for the frame," scornfully cried the auctioneer. "Now let's bid for the picture."

Sometimes the auctioneer held out for too high a price. Told customers what he wanted. And scornfully they waved their numbered paddles, blank side to the auctioneer. That's what they'd give him—nothing!

When the Army commandeered the hotel last summer for its air cadets, it stored most of the furnishings in the 21-story garage, each room of furniture compactly by itself down to the telephone stand. After the duration, it was to be moved back to the hotel—room 349A in room 349A. Then the Army changed its mind. Let future owners furnish the hotel anew. Put the present furnishings out to use.

"There'll never be another auction like it," says Mr. Shaw. "Not unless another 3,000-room hotel joins the Army the way this one did."

Samuel L. Winternitz & Co. of New York and Chicago were the auctioneers. The sale lasted five days, with four auctioneers spelling each other at one-hour stretches.

French Hold Tunisia Line Despite 1914 Equipment

Troops' valuable work in African campaign seen as tribute to bravery and tenacity of men.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN TUNISIA, April 6—It is time the world appreciated what the French have done and are doing in the North African campaign reported so voluminously in terms of American and British military effort.

It is important. It is a tribute to the bravery and tenacity of troops handicapped by an almost incredible lack of transport and modern fighting equipment, although it is true that the French Army now is being equipped and trained on an up-to-date plan by the Allies. But this process is taking place in areas to the rear and is of no immediate help to the men I have been with at the front. These troops are doing such valuable work in the mountainous sectors of northern Tunisia they are holding that they simply cannot be taken out even though large numbers are compelled to meet 1943 needs with 1914 resources.

The French plea is for arms, arms, and more arms. I heard it from Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of the French land forces, when he talked at his headquarters. I heard it from Gen. Louis Koeltz, commanding the French in the fighting line. I heard it from officers in the field. I saw justification for it in areas where the Allies certainly would not be at this time if the French had not offset equipment limitations by those qualities which have won such high praise from the British and Americans co-operating with them.

Facts Speak

Here are a few facts that speak for themselves:

The entire transport and ration requirements for one full French division for one month were met by a shuttle service of six dilapidated trucks; 2,000 of Moroccan Goums I visited had a transport section consisting of one ramshackle delivery van looking as if it might have been requisitioned by some village grocer; a French detachment had to come up to a starting point for joint action with the Americans in relay after relay loaded into all they possessed in the way of vehicles—two trucks; after losing its few vehicles through strafing by German fighter planes, a French formation reached its position with the aid of requisitioned agricultural tractors traveling through the night along muddy tracks at the rate of three kilometers an hour.

The Axis armistice commissions left the French here with no warplanes suitable for modern combat, with a negligible number of antiaircraft and antitank weapons, with no tanks worthy of the name, with very little artillery and ammunition, with only a few motorcycles, with no antiaircraft detection apparatus and with only a small supply of machine guns.

Morale High

I have seen some French derelict tanks where they had expired on their way to the front through sheer mechanical inability to get there. For tank and artillery support, the French have been dependent on the Americans and British, as they have been for such supplies as have reached them of other material they need. But French troops are still in the fighting lines—many I met have been there the best part of three months without relief—and their morale still is high though there was something of a crisis when native soldiers, of which the French forces mostly are comprised, realized for the first time the disadvantages under which they were called upon to fight.

These troops have blind faith in their French officers and noncommissioned officers. But it has been tested severely by such experiences as dive bombing, clever German exploitation of mine fields, the enemy's use of tanks across open stretches leading to French mountain positions, and the fire power of automatic weapons carried by Axis patrols.

The French were not allowed by the Italian armistice commission to have any antitank weapons east of Oran so in the early days of the present fighting, the French paid a heavy price for the ground they held.

The ground they did hold, however, was of inestimable value to the Allies, whose position would be far less satisfactory than it is but for French tenacity.

A gallant part in the fighting has been played by the international French Foreign Legion, formerly mostly Germans, but now mostly Spaniards, which figured prominently in early engagements and sustained heavy losses; Tirailleurs—riflemen—from Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco; Zouaves; Chasseurs' Afrique, motorized as far as possible, but still with some horse formations; Algerian and Moroccan Spahiss; the Moroccan Goums—Berber mountain soldiers dubbed "nature's African Commandos"; the Méharistes—camel troops; the artillery, and engineer regiments.

While other infantry and cavalry consist of native troops with French officers and noncommissioned officers, the Zouaves, oldest French infantry regiment here, dating back to 1830, are all French.

Tirailleurs in Bizerte

Four battalions of Tunisian Tirailleurs were caught by the Axis in Bizerte, owing to the attitude of Admiral Derrien, Commander of French forces in that region at the time of the Allied landings.

The Arabs helped the French to secrete a certain amount of war material when the Axis commissions were carrying out investigations. In Morocco, for example, 18 tanks were concealed in this way and they were sent to the front directly the war came to North Africa. Their troubles began when they were unloaded from trains and took to the roads.

These were Renault and Hotchkiss 18-ton tanks which, with some 30 of the Somua type carrying 47-millimeter cannons and some light tanks, represented just about the entire French African armored strength at the onset of hostilities here.

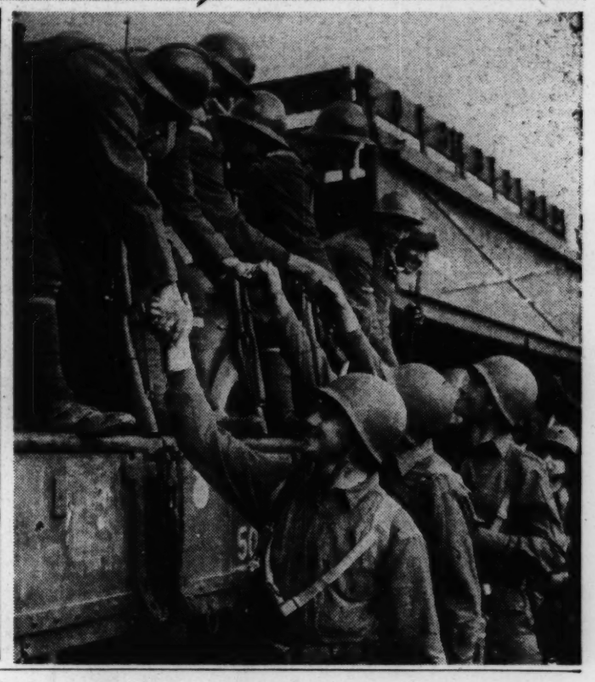
The Germans, following their usual tactics of launching the heaviest blows on what they believed to be the weakest parts of the enemy line, have put the French under heavy pressure. Where they met them in the plains, the Frenchmen, reliant mainly on rifles that were old when World War I began, have suffered. But in the mountains, where they have been employed whenever possible, the French native troops have given a fine account of themselves, as they have on patrol work in the wooded valleys between.

More of the much-needed equipment is beginning to reach the French now. They look forward to playing an increasingly important part in the fighting alongside the British and Americans with whom at front they are on terms of close trusting and proven friendship.

Associated Press

French Troops Aid Allies in North Africa

Upper: A mule train of French forces fighting under Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, advances along a tree-lined road in Tunisia to take its place in the battle area. Lower: French entente in North Africa is indicated by American soldiers at a rail station in Oran, Algeria, shaking hands with French troops who are in a train on their way up to the fighting lines in Tunisia.



Private Leaders Concur on Basic Postwar Goals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The largest measure of agreement on postwar plans for a better America ever to be attained by influential leaders of industry, labor and agriculture was announced today by the National Planning Association.

For many weeks leading representatives of farming, business and labor groups have been quietly conferring on postwar proposals and programs and their first report discloses a new and unanticipated unity among these three major segments of the nation's economic and social life.

It is a far-reaching agreement on both the objectives and the principles which should control private enterprise after the war and which should control the relationship between government and private enterprise.

Practical farmers, leading businessmen and outstanding labor representatives have sat together for long hours to reach this agreement on some of the country's most controversial problems and they are now prepared to proclaim a complete identity of viewpoint on eight major purposes which they want to see the United States achieve. They are:

The large-scale unemployment must not again stalk the land, that if masses or workers are idle or people are faced with starvation, the war will have been fought in vain.

That the United States must prepare now to avert unemployment after the war.

That private enterprise in business, industry and agriculture must constitute the foundation of the nation's postwar economy.

That private enterprise must adapt itself to changing world conditions, must accept its social responsibilities.

That business, labor and agriculture are interdependent—their true interests are common, not conflicting.

That there must be an adequate wage, profit and interest incentive.

That a national social security program is wise and essential.

That the United States must cooperate fully with the other nations to preserve the peace and promote improved economic standards.

All of these objectives and the premises necessary to bring them into reality are unanimously accepted by responsible and widely known spokesmen of business, labor and agriculture. They constitute a significant unity of private leaders who feel "that what happens to this country after the fighting is over is of personal concern to every American."

Together these voluntarily associated leaders of the three largest and most potent groups in the country have now organized for the announced purposes of helping business, labor and agriculture "measure up to their responsibilities and opportunities for building a better country for us all."

Represented on the business committee are:

David C. Prince, Chairman, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Beardsley Ruml, Vice-Chairman, of R. H. Macy & Company; J. O. Chesley of the Aluminum Company of America; A. D. Chiquoine, Jr., Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc., F. J. Curtis, St. Louis, Mo.; Guy Emerson, Bankers Trust Company of New York; T. G. MacGowan, Akron, Ohio.

S. T. Henry, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.; S. A. Holme, Schenectady, N. Y.; Arthur A. Hood, Johns-Manville, Inc.; Anderson Pace of the Illinois Central System; Leo H. Rich of Walter Dorwin Teague; H. Chr. Sonne, Amsink Sonne & Co.; Charles J. Stilwell, Warner & Swasey Company; P. B. Stull, Hercules Powder Company.

The Labor Committee comprises:

Clinton S. Golden, Chairman, of the United Steel Workers of America; Marion H. Hedges, Vice-Chairman, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; James Carey of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Frank Fenton, American Federation of Labor; Paul Hutchings, International Association of Machinists; Julius Luhrsen, Railroad Labor Executives Association; Lazare Teper, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Walter Reuther, United Automobile Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers Union of America; Harold Ruttenberg, United Steel Workers of America; Boris Shiskin, American Federation of Labor; Raymond Walsh, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Robert Watt, American Federation of Labor; David Kaplan, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers Union of America.

The Agriculture Committee is made up of:

Theodore Schultz, Chairman, of Iowa State College; James G. Patton, Vice-Chairman, National Farmers Union; Henry B. Arthur, Swift & Company; Frank App, Seabrook Farms; Murray Benedict, Giannini Foundation; John D. Black, Harvard University; Eugene W. Burgness, General Mills, Inc.; Harry B. Caldwell, North Carolina State Grange; Harry Clark, Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association; Oscar Goodbar Johnston, National Cotton Council of America.

Allan B. Kline, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; Donald Murphy, Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead; Lowry Nelson, University of Minnesota; Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Charles W. Smith, Eastern Oregon Wheat League; Thad Snow, Charleston, Mo., Glenn J. Talbott, North Dakota Farmers Union; M. W. Thatcher, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association; Odin Thomas, Harry Ferguson, Inc., and Marcel J. Voorhies, American Sugar Cane League.

These spokesmen and practical operators of business, labor and agriculture have drafted the following statement of their agreement as the basis for their continuing collaboration in postwar planning:

"1. If, when the fighting is over, we have soldiers selling apples on the street, or masses of workers idle in present war production centers, or people starving in one part of the country while food surpluses rot in other parts, we shall have lost this war. It will be too late to 'plan.'

"2. Postwar planning must be faced realistically. We must prepare now against unemployment during the reconversion period and for full and continuing employment under a peacetime economy. The first goal of postwar planning should be a foundation for better living through provision for enough jobs and lasting jobs.

"3. The basis of America's postwar economy should be private enterprise, with private business and industry and agriculture continuing to operate as the people's primary means for providing jobs and producing goods and services; with government performing its constitutional function of establishing the rules of the game, acting as impartial referee, and effecting fiscal policies through taxtion and expenditure programs, such as public works, that will mesh with private undertakings.

"4. But the private enterprise system must adjust itself to a changing world. Before there can be blueprints there must be unity of purpose among all groups, with realization that our group-interests are identical. There must be fullest co-operation and teamwork, based on mutual trust, on the part of business, labor, agriculture and government. This trust can't merely be asumed; it must be honestly earned through practice in the first place, and thereafter preserved by continuous good faith, performance and collaboration.

"If our private enterprise system is to go forward, there must be a new sense of responsibility for the welfare of all the people.

"5. None of America's economic groups is self-sufficient. We are dependent upon each other. The terms 'business' and 'labor' and 'agriculture' lose their capital letters and become 'we, the people' when we realize that all the millions of us are consumers—each other's customers; that there cannot be full and continuing employment unless more people have the means to buy more of the produce of our collective brains and hands and invested savings.

"We of the Business Committee recognize that management is dependent upon labor to man the machines and provide new capital from its savings. We recognize the principle of collective bargaining as a sound and fair American principle. We also know that most men and women want for the future is a sense of security against unemployment, sickness and destitute old age, together with a feeling of participation through their minds as well as their muscles to the continuing progress of the business that employs them and to all productive enterprise.

"We of the Labor Committee recognize that labor is dependent upon management to furnish the over-all 'know-how,' to organize technical and commercial research and develop it fully, and to attract from private savers the new capital necessary to a sound and growing economy.

"Together, we of the Business and Labor Committee recognize our dependence upon agriculture as producers and consumers.

"We of the Agriculture Committee in turn recognize that agriculture is dependent upon business and labor; that there cannot be profitable markets for our products except as the rest of the nation prospers and has the means to buy.

"6. All of us—business, labor and agriculture—agree that there must be adequate incentive to encourage risk and responsibility; otherwise, dollars saved will not be dollars dared for backing new possibilities for new jobs opened by new ideas, nor will the new ideas themselves be forthcoming.

"7. Recognizing that unemployment among those who want to work cannot be completely abolished, we believe, that a national security program is both necessary and desirable, and that nutrition, education, vocational guidance and other phases of public well-being are maters of concern to all the groups to which we belong.

"8. Postwar planning should start at home, but we should be blind to exclude the world in making plans for our own future security. If we are to have full and continuing employment here we must make customers of the people of other nations, and be prepared, therefore, to be their customers as well. The rehabilitation of war-torn areas, the development of backward countries and a fair share of protective policing are in our own selfish interest.

"We must make certain that we and our children and their children won't have to go through still a third and more terrible war."

The foregoing agreement is only the beginning. Further conferences to pass upon concrete measures will be held. The purpose which these three committees have set for themselves is to serve as a common meeting ground for joint consideration of postwar proposals and programs, wherever they may originate.

"We propose," they say, "to look at the policies and plans of government, business, labor, agriculture and social and educational groups from our respective committees' point of view; to bring out into the open any conflicting points of view; and then to seek mutual agreement on those elements which appear workable and in the interest of all.

"Our function is not so much to create new plans as to seek out the rest of postwar planning from other sources. We do not intend to duplicate either the work or research facilities of other organizations, but we shall, if it seems advisable, initiate original studies to the end that knowledge and understanding may guide our own thinking and help us to view a tremendous national problem objectively and with open minds."

The National Planning Association is a private, voluntary council of representatives of agriculture, industry, labor, government and the social sciences—a nonprofit, non-political organization which doesn't want to leave national planning to the Government alone. Its chairman is William L. Batt, President of SKF Industries and Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62½	62½	62½	
Abbott L pf 4 †	10	114¼	114¼	111¼	— ¼
Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	44	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
Addressograph (1)	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	29	45	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
Ala & Vicks (6) †	50	70	70	70	
Alaska Juneau	150	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	91	2	1¾	1⅞	
Allegheny pf ww	13	18	17⅛	17⅞	— ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	52	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	— ½
Allegheny pr pf	9	35¾	35	35⅛	— ⅜
Allen Indust (¾e)	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Allen Lud Stl .35e	17	25¾	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	158	157½	157½	— ¾
Allied Mills (1e)	17	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Allied Strs (.30g)	97	10½	10⅛	10¼	
Allied St pf (5)	4	81	81	81	+1
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	45	36¼	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	78½	78½	78½	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	14	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Am Airlines (1½e)	24	64½	63¾	64	— ¼
Am Bank Note ¼e	22	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
Am Bk N pf (3)	†150	57½	56½	56½	— ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	80	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ½
Am Brake Shoe ¼e	19	38½	38	38	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	275	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ½
Am Can (3)	4	81½	80¾	81	
Am Can pf (7) †	70	175	174½	175	—1
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	29	35½	34⅝	35	
Am C&F pf 8.29a	3	69⅜	69	69	— ⅞
Am Ch&Cable ½e	49	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	+1⅛
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	10	110	110	110	
Am Chicle (4a)	60	108½	108	108½	
Am Colortype .15g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Crys Sug ¼e	28	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	— ¼
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	9	100	100	100	— ½
Am Distill	6	22½	21½	21½	— ¾
Am Encaustic Til	15	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Am European ½e	2	10	10	10	
Am Export (½g)	4	28	27½	27½	— ¾
Am & For Power	52	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	4	63½	63	63	+4
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	8	68⅜	67½	68½	+ ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	192	14¾	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
Am-Hawaii SS ¾e	15	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	57	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
Am Ice	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
Am Internat (¼g)	13	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Am [illegible] pf 2½	1	43	43	43	
Am Locomotive	37	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	6	97	96¾	97	+ ¾
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
Am M&Met (¼g)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Metal (1)	6	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
Am News 1.80 †	80	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Am Pow & Lt	33	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	9	28½	27¾	28	— ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	11	25¼	24¾	25	
Am Rad&St S .15e	121	9¾	9½	9¾	
Am R&S S pf 7 †	60	167½	167½	167½	
Am Roll Mill 20c	110	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½ †	4	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	
Am Safety Raz ½g	6	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	2	16	15⅞	16	
Am Ship Bl 1g	†250	32¾	32	32⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	31	47⅜	46⅜	47	
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	50	151¾	151	151¾	
Am Snuff pf 6 †	30	151	151	151	
Am Stl Fdrs ½c	13	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
Am Stove (.30g)	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Am Sug Ref 1½c	5	26	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	4	100½	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob ¼g	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	32	144⅜	143½	144⅛	+1¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	53	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	11	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	10	138¼	138	138¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	57	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
Am Viscose (½g)	9	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞	
Am Water Works	126	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+1
Am Woolen	14	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	4	69½	68¾	68¾	
Am Zinc L & S	56	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
Anaconda Cop ½e	174	31¾	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅝
Anac W&C ¼g	†180	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
Anchor Hock .15g	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Andes Cop (¼g)	4	14	13½	14	+ ¾
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
Armour Illinois	544	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	21	59¾	59	59¾	+ ¾
Arm Ill pf †	40	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
Armstrong Ck ¼g	9	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ½
Arnold Const ¼g	3	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .10g	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ¼g	13	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
As D Gd 1 pf 6 †	20	83½	83	83	—1
As D Gd 2pf 7 †	10	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	20	102	102	102	+ ½
Atch T&SF (3g)	43	57¾	57	57⅜	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	79	78	78	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	36	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3e	12	31⅞	31	31	+1
Atl G&W In pf 5e	3	57½	57	57½	+ ⅜
Atl Refining (.15e)	35	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
Atl Refn pf 4 †	80	110	110	110	— ½
Atlas Corp (¼e)	17	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Atlas Powd ¾g	†170	62⅜	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
Austin Nichols	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Aust Nich pr A †	5	44	43	43	—1
Aviation Co (¼e)	889	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼

B

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Balt Loco ct (1e)	56	17⅝	16⅞	17½	
Balt & Ohio	162	10	9½	9⅞	+ ¾
Balt & Ohio pf	61	14⅜	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	10	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
Bang&A pf 2½k †	60	51	50⅞	50⅝	+ ⅝
Barber Asphalt	17	17½	17⅛	17½	
Barker Bros	2	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	50	34¾	34¾	34⅜	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	27	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅝
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	2	27½	26½	26½	—1
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	28¼	28	28	
Beld-Hem (.80)	4	11½	11¼	11½	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	16	19¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	39⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30e	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Best Foods (.60)	17	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Best & Co (1.60a)		29½	29½	29½	
Beth Steel (1½g)	45	69⅛	68⅛	68⅜	
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	116¼	115¾	115¾	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	6	35	34⅜	34½	+ ½
Black & Deck 1.60	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	37	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	— ¼
Bliss & Laugh ¼g	2	17½	17½	17½	
Boeing Airp 1g	26	20	19¾	19¾	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	6	53½	52½	53½	— ¾
Bond Stores (1.60)	4	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	18	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	18	32½	31½	32	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	17	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Bower Roll B ½e	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¼e	10	12½	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	19	27⅜	27	27¼	— ¼
Bristol-Myers .40g	3	43	43	43	— ½
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Tr	11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	6	14	13½	13½	— ½
Brown Shoe (2)	2	38	38	38	
Brunsw-Balke ¼e	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	98	9¾	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	75	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†130	102	100	100	—2
Budd Wheel (1e)	39	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Buffalo Forge .45e	4	18	18	18	
Bullard Co (½g)	14	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	1	34	34	34	— ⅞
Burlington Mills .35e	37	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	37	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	45	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Bush T B pf ¾k †	30	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	27	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
Butte C&Z (¼e)	14	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	20	16¼	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Byers pf 5.42k	†23	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Byron Jack (¼g)	6	22¼	21¾	22	

C

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Calif Pack 1½ †	10	29	28¾	29	
Callahan Z-Lead	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼e	74	6⅞	6½	6¾	
Campbell Wy ¼e	9	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
Can Dr G A (.60)	20	20½	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
Can Pacific	260	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¾
Capital Adm A	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Car C&O (5) †	620	55½	54¾	55½	+1½
Carpenter Stl ½e	4	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen (.20)	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1¾
Case (JI) pf 7 †	20	140	138	138	—1
Caterpil Tract (2)	9	47	46¾	47	+ ½
Celanese Corp ½e	19	34¾	34	34	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	102	102	102	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	90	110	110	110	+ ½
Celanese pr pf †	20	123	123	123	
Celotex Corp (¼g)	28	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
Cen Aguirre 1½	8	19¾	19	19⅛	
Cen Fdry (.10e)	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Cen RR N J	36	12⅞	11¾	12	+ ⅞
Cen Viol Sug 2½e	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	

Today's Sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,647,920
1943 volume to date 86,348,099
1942 volume to date 30,329,469

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Century Rib Mills	2	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	30	40½	35⅛	40⅜	+1¼
Certain-teed Prod	20	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	†790	60¾	58½	59⅝	
Champ P&F ¼g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf 6	†130	150	102½	103	+ ½
Checker Cab	10	19½	19	19	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio (3)	38	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	
Ches & O pf (4)	4	99¾	99½	99½	
Chi & E Ill	32	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A .59e	20	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
Chi Great West	75	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
Chi Grt W pf ⅝k	35	17½	17	17⅛	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ½e	30	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	22	21⅛	21½	— ½
Ch Pn T p pf2½ †	40	51¾	51½	51¾	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	11/16	11/16	11/16	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Chi R I 7% pf	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Childs Co	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Chile Cop (½g) †	20	32½	32½	32½	+1
Chrysler Corp ¾g	32	76½	76	76	— ⅛
City Ice&F (1.20)	5	15⅛	15	15	
City Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	6	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	+ ¼
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	30	110½	110½	110½	—1
ClevCC&StL 10	10	130	130	130	+2
Climax Mol 1.20e	12	48	47½	48	+ ⅜
Cluett Peabody ½g	6	37⅜	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	5	99¾	99	99	— ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	40	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	11	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Colg-P pf 4½	†120	107	106¼	106¼	—1¼
Collins & Aik	14	25	24½	24½	— ½
Col & South	†220	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	†980	12	11½	11½	— ½
Col & Sou 2pf †	20	11½	11½	11½	— ½
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	26	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
Colum Br A (.30g)	14	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅞
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
Colum G & El	157	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	5	59⅜	59¼	59¾	+ ¾
Col G&E5%pf5 †	40	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Colum Pict (½e)	15	17¾	17½	17½	
Coml Credit (3)	14	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
Coml Invest Tr (3)	15	39¼	38¼	39¼	+1⅛
Coml Solvents .60e	103	15	14¾	14½	— ⅛
Com'with & South	170	¾	11/16	¾	
Comw & Sou pf	10	45¾	45½	45¾	— ⅛
Com'with Ed .70g	23	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	17	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ¼
Consol Cig pf 7	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Con C pr pf 6½	†100	101	100½	100½	
Cons Copperm .45e	38	6½	6⅜	6½	
Cons Edison (1.60)	76	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	98	97⅛	97⅛	— ¾
Consol Film Ind	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Cons Film I pf ¼k	13	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	96	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	36	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
Consolidation Coal	8	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
Consum Ppf 4½	†190	97	96	96	
Container Corp ¼e	14	22⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅞
Cont Baking ½g	64	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	9	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48	48	48	+2
Cont Diam Fib ¼e	32	14½	13¾	14	+ ½
Cont Motors (.15g)	267	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
Cont Oil Del (1)	15	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
Cont Steel (¼g)	4	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	8	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†190	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ¾
Corn Prods 2.60	26	55½	55	55½	+ ½
Coty Inc (¼e)	9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Coty International	14	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	30	19¼	18⅞	19	
Crane cv pf 5 †	30	103	102¾	102¾	— ½
Cream of Wh (¾g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Crosley Corp ½e	12	17½	17	17	— ½
Crown C&S ½e	11	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	12	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	57	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	5	82	80¾	82	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	†160	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Cub-Am Sug (¾e)	18	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Cub-Am pf (7)	10	109	109	109	
Cudahy Pack	34	20¼	18½	19½	+ ¾
Cuneo Press 1½	5	23	22½	23	
Curtis Publishing	87	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Curtis Pub pf †	90	70	69	69	—2
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	11	32½	32	32½	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	328	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	14	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	7	20¾	20¼	20¾	

D

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Davega Stores ½e	2	6½	6½	6½	+1
Davison Ch .60e	23	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
Decca Records (1)	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	26	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Deere pf 1.40	6	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	41	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	163	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
Den & R G W pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Detroit Ed (.60g)	30	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	90	26	25½	25½	— ¾
Diamond M 1½	6	32	31⅞	32	+ ½
Diamt Motor ¼g	26	16¼	15½	16	— ⅛
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	18	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	40	40	40	40	
Doehler Die C ¾g	10	26½	26	26	
Dome Mines h.80g	39	23¼	22	22⅛	— ¾
Douglas Airc (5e)	7	68¼	68	68¼	
Dow Chem (3)	3	140¼	140	140	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	2	26½	26	26	—1
Dunhill Internat	16	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
du Pont deN (1g)	29	145¼	144½	145	+ ½
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ¼
Duq Light 1pf 5	†130	120	119¾	119¾	—1¼

E

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Eastern Air Lines	23	38¾	38¼	38½	
Eastern Roll Mill	57	7½	6⅞	7⅜	+ ½
Eastman Kodak (5)	5	161½	161¼	161½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	41	40½	41	— ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	13	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
El Auto-Lite ½g	6	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	25	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	35	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	44	43¾	44	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	18	49¾	49	49½	+ ½
El Storage Bat (2)	5	39	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Endicott-John pf †	60	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	64	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
Eng P S 5 pf 5	†140	73½	73	73	
EngPS$5½pf5½	†250	75	74¼	74¾	— ¼
Equit Office Bldg	7	⅞	11/16	⅞	
Erie Railroad (1e)	32	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Erie Railroad ct 1e	183	14¾	14⅜	14⅞	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	4	49⅞	49½	49⅞	— ⅛
Eureka V Cl ⅜g	13	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
Evans Products	10	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	13	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛

F

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Fairbanks Mor (1)	4	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	24¼	24	24	— ½
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	12	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¾
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	10	96½	96½	96½	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	6	29¾	29¼	29½	— ¾
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10e	43	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
Fid P Fire Ins ¾g	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¼e	6	34⅛	34	34	
Firestone T&R pf 6	5	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	3	38	37½	37¾	+1⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	7	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	20	105½	105½	105½	
Florence Stove ½e	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Florsheim Sh A 1g	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Follans Stl pf †	20	41¾	41	41¾	
Food Fair Stores 1	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Food Mach .35e	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	8	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
Fost W 6 pf 1½	13	19¾	19½	19½	— ¾
Francisco Sugar	3	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛

G

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gabriel Co .10e	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	28	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	6	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+ ¾
Gamewell ½g †	90	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind ¼e	74	6	5¾	5⅞	
Gaylord Cont ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	9¾	9½	9½	
Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	104	104	104	
Gen Am Trans (2a)	4	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ¾
Gen Baking .30e	54	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Gen Bak pf (8) †	10	136	136	136	—1
Gen Bronze	36	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	†110	84½	83¾	83¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Gen Cig pf (7) †	70	143	142½	143	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	86	38	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	5	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
Gen G&E A	152	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
Gen G&El cv pf †	60	105	104½	105	+1½
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	50	131¼	131	131	
Gen Motors ½g	93	51⅛	50⅜	50⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	130½	129¾	130⅛	
Gen Out Adv .20e	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+1⅜
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	11	21	20¾	21	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	20	108½	108⅛	108½	+ ½
Gen Pub Service	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	14	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	12	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Gen Refract (.30g)	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (½g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Gen S C pf 3k	†140	77	76¾	76¾	+ ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
Gen Time pf 6 †	20	109	109	109	
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	9	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
Gillette S R .45e	33	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	71½	70½	70½	—1
Gimbel Bros	22	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ¼
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
Glidden Co (.30g)	15	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	70	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ¼g	29	37½	36¾	36¾	—
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	94	94	94	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ½e	16	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	5	97	96¼	97	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ¼e	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	56	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	29	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Grand Union	2	12¾	12	12¾	+ ½
Granite C Stl .35e	21	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33	33	33	— ½
Grant (WT) pf (1)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	14	18	17¾	17⅞	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	59	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	15	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	20	148	148	148	+2
Green (H L) 2a	15	40⅞	40½	40½	
Greyhound Corp (1)	27	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	9	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	46	16	15½	15¾	+ ¾
Guantan Sugar	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	80	97½	96	97	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	51	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	5	39	38¾	39	— ¼

H

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hack pf A 1¾ †	20	37½	37½	37½	
Hall Printing (1)	4	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ¼g	5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
Hat Cp Am A ¼e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Hayes Indust .15g	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Hayes Mfg	33	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Hazel-At Gl (5)	†160	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅛
Hercles Motor (1)	8	17	16⅝	16⅞	
Hercules Powd ½g	3	79	78½	78½	—1⅜
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	105	105	105	+1
Holland Furn (2)	2	37	36½	36½	
Hollander A (½g)	4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
Holly Sugar (1)	10	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Homestake Min	48	39½	38¾	38⅞	— ⅜
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	75	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ¾
Household Fin (4)	8	51	50	51	+ ½
Household Fin pf 5	†30	106¼	106¼	106¼	+2
Houston Oil	38	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Howe Sound (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Hudson & Man	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	28⅜	28½	28⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Mot	50	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
Hupp Motor	124	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	

I

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Illinois Central	85	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	†340	45	44½	45	
Ill Central pf	15	30¼	29⅛	29⅜	— ¼
Indian Refin	20	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .60g	9	16⅜	15¾	16	— ⅜
Indus Rayon (2)	8	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 1½g	2	99¾	99½	99½	
Inland Steel (1g)	7	72	71½	72	+ ¾
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	179	15	14⅜	14⅞	+ ¾
Interchem Cp 1.60	3	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Intercon Rubber 1e	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ¼
Interlake Iron ½e	225	9¾	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
Int Bus Mach (6a)	5	164½	163	164½	+1½
Int Harvester (2)	21	69¾	69	69½	
Int Harv pf (7) †	70	169	168½	168½	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	17	2	2	2	
Int Mer Marine	46	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
Int Mining	25	6¼	5⅞	6	
Int Nick Can (2)	31	36⅜	35¾	36	— ⅛
Int Paper	94	12⅝	12	12	— ½
Int Paper pf (5)	5	59	58½	59½	
Int Ry Cen Am	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
Int RCA pf 1¾k †	60	55	53¼	55	+2
Int Silver (¾g)	2	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
Int Shoe (1.80)	4	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅜
Int Tel & Tel	565	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ½
Int T & T for ct	565	10½	9½	10¼	+ ½
Island Cr Coal (2)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Intertype Co (¼g)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Inter Dep Strs ½g	8	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛

J

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Jarvis WB) .30g	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
Jewel Tea (1.60)	6	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Johns-Manville ½g	5	83½	83	83¼	— ⅜
Jones & L Stl (1g)	87	26⅞	26	26½	
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	4	65	64¾	65	
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	6	82	81	82	+1
Joy Mfg (.20g)	7	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛

K

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kalam Stove (.60)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Kan City South	73	10	9⅝	9⅞	
Kan City Sou pf 2e	6	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Kaufmann D .20g	4	12	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Kaufmann D pf 5 †	10	96	96	96	+2
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	11	18⅜	16⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¾g	19	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅜
Kennecott Cop ½g	117	35	34⅛	34¾	+ ⅜
Keystone S&W ¼g	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Kinney $5pf1½k	†160	40¼	40	40	
Kinney (GR) Co	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¼g	15	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
Kress (S H) 1.60	5	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Kroger Groc (2)	19	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ¾
Laclede Gas	†160	15	14½	15	+ ½
Laclede Gas pf †	90	64½	63½	63½	+1½
Lambert Co (1½)	3	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
Lee Rub&T (¾g)	2	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
Lehigh Port C 1½	7	25	24¾	24¾	
Lehigh Val Coal	24	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	45	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ½
Leh Val RR	52	7¾	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
Lehman Corp (1)	13	30½	30	30⅜	
Lerner Stores (2)	11	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¼g	11	36½	36	36¼	+ ¼
Libby McN&L .45e	212	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	6	67	67	67	— ¼
Liggett&My B (3)	4	69½	69	69	+ ¼
Liggett&M pf 7 †	50	174½	174½	174½	— ¼
Lima Loco ½g	26	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
Link-Belt (2)	7	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	6	19¼	19	19¼	
Lockheed Airc ½g	55	24⅛	23½	23⅞	
Loew's Inc (2)	37	57	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	7	44¾	44¼	44¾	
Long-Bell Lbr A	18	9¾	9½	9½	
Loose-W Biscuit 1	6	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
Lorillard (P) ¼e	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
Louisv & Nash 2e	6	73¼	72	72	—1½
Lou G & E A 1½	1	20	20	20	+ ¼

M

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
MacAnd & F .95e	4	25⅛	25	25	+ ¾
Mack Trucks (3e)	13	36⅞	36⅜	36½	— ¼
Macy (RH) Co (2)	8	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
Magma Copper ½e	11	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅛
Mandell Bros ½g	1	9¼	8⅝	9¼	— ¼
Manati Sugar	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1
Maracaibo Oil Exp	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Marine Mid (.08g)	46	5⅛	5	5	
Mark St Ry pr pf	†2530	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	— ⅜
Marshall Field .80	22	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
Martin (GL) 1½e	21	22⅞	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	18	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
Masonite Corp (1)	2	35⅞	35¾	35¾	
Master Elec .35g	2	28½	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Mathieson Alk ¼e	8	25¾	24½	25⅛	— ¼
MathAlk pf (7) †	20	168	168	168	
May Dep Strs (3)		46½	46½	46½	+1½
Maytag Co	3	4½	4½	4½	
Maytag pf (¼k)	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
McCall Corp 1.40	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
McCrory Strs (1)	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
McGraw-Hill .15g	15	15	14½	15	+1
McIntyre P h2.22a	8	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	49.6	Prev. day	49.0
Month ago	48.6	Year ago	35.0
1943 high	49.6	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
McKess & Rob (1)	15	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
McKes&R pf5¼ †	60	109¾	109½	109¾	— ¼
McLellan Strs .40e	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
McLellan S pf 6 †	2	110½	108¾	110½	+2
Mead Corp .15g	45	10¾	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Mead pfB ww 5½	30	74½	74	74	—1
Merch&Min Tr ½e	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Melville Shoe 2)	4	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Mengel Co (¼e)	70	8½	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅞
Mengel 5 pf 2½ †	220	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Mesta Mach 1¼g	2	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Miami Copper ¼g	54	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Mid-C Pet (1.40e)	18	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
Midland Stl Pr ¼e	5	30	28½	30	
Midl Stl 1 pf 8 †	30	116¼	115	115	—1
Minn-Honey Reg 2	4	67¼	66¼	66¼	— ¾
Minn-H pfC 4¼ †	20	105¼	109¼	105¼	—2¾
Minn-Moline	19	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 1⅝k	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ¼
Mission Co (.85e)	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	106	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	95	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	8	25⅞	25	25	— ⅞
Monsanto Ch (2)	4	88	88	88	
Monsan pfC (4) †	40	113¼	112½	113¼	+1¼
Montgom Ward (2)	32	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Morrell & Co ½g	2	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Morris&Essex	†2570	22⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
Motor Prod (½e)	7	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Motor Wheel .20e	43	18½	17½	18⅜	+1⅛
Mueller Brass .40e	5	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
Munsingwear 2¼e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ¼
Murray Co (½e)	63	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜

N

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nash-Kelv (⅜g)	159	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Nash Ch&StL 3e †	2	40¼	39	39	—1⅜
Nat Acme (½g)	18	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation (⅜e)	9	11¾	11¼	11¾	+
Nat Bisc (.60g)	37	20	19⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	171	171	171	
Nat Bd & Sh .30g	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Can	26	8	7¾	7⅞	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	6	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Nat Cylider G .80	25	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Pr .80	27	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs ½	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Nat Distillers (2)	21	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Nat Enam&St ⅜g	3	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Nat Gypsum (¼e)	21	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	10	84	84	84	+ ½
Nat Lead (½)	34	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pf A (7)	10	169	169	169	+1
Nat Lead pf B 6 †	10	138	138	138	— ½
Nat Mal&St C ¼g	5	19¾	19½	19½	+ ½
Nat Oil Prod ¼g	2	34	34	34	+ ¾
Nat Pow & Lt	86	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Nat Steel (3)	6	61¾	61⅛	61¾	+ ⅛
Nat Supply	46	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Sup (6) 1½k†	20	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
Nat S5½%1¾k†	60	73½	73½	73½	— ½
Nat Sup ($2) pf	13	21½	20¾	21⅛	+ ¾
Nat Tea	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Natomas Co (1)	64	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Nehi Corp (¼g)	18	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Neisner Bros (1)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Newberry 5 pf 5 †	10	108	108	108	
Newmont Min ⅜g	12	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ½
Newport In (.20g)	18	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Newpt N Sh ½g	10	20½	20	20	— ½
NY Air Brake ½g	7	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
NY Cent RR (1g)	284	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
NY Chi & StL	10	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
NY Chi&StL pf	18	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅜
NYC Omnibus ½g	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ½
NY Dock	2	10¼	10	10	— ¼
NY Dock pf	9	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
NY & Harlem 5 †	40	96	95	95	—2
NY Lack & West †	40	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
NY NH & H	14	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
NY NH & H pf	29	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
NY Ont & West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
NY Shipbldg (3e)	9	25⅜	25	25¼	
Norf & Wn (10) †	310	174	173	174	+1
Norf & W pf (4) †	20	115½	115½	115½	
No Am Avia (1e)	51	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
No Am Co (.38f)	62	15¼	15⅛	15½	— ¼
No Am 6 pf (3)	6	54¾	54	54	
No Am 5¾pf 2⅞	6	54	54	54	
Nor Pacific (1g)	293	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Northw Airl (½e)	12	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
Northw Tel (3) †	30	40	39½	40	+ ½
Norw Tir pf 3½ †	1	43	43	43	+3
Norwalk T&R .20g	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛

O

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Ohio Oil (½e)	35	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
Oliver Farm Eq 2e	12	41¼	40½	40⅝	—1
Omnibus Corp	12	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Oppen Col (½e)	1	8	8	8	
Otis Elev (.20g)	11	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Outb'd M&M ½g	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Owens-Ill Glass 2	8	59¼	58¼	58¼	— ¾

P

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Pac Am Fish (1e)	8	12¼	12	12¼	
Pac Coast	†440	11⅜	11	11	
Pac Coast 1 pf	†220	36½	35½	36¾	+1¼
Pac Coast 2 pf	†890	19½	18⅞	18⅞	
Pac Gas & El (2)	11	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Pac Lighting (3)	2	40½	40⅜	40⅜	
Pac Mills (½g)	5	26½	26	26	— ¼
Pac T&T 1¼g †	50	97½	97¼	97½	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	39	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Pac W Oil (½e)	9	17⅜	16½	16½	— ½
Packard Mot .10g	878	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
Pan Am Air (1e)	61	32⅛	31¼	31¼	— ⅞
Pan Am Petrol	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ½
Panh EPpf 5.60	†110	112	111	112	
Panhandle P (.10g)	33	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Paraffine Cos (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
Param Pic (1.05g)	66	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
Par 1pf6 cld May	200	169¾	169¾	169¾	+4
Park Utah Con M	40	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
Parke Davis .60g	12	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ¾
Parker Rust Pr ⅜g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Parmelee Transpt	15	4⅝	4½	4½	
Patino Mines (1g)	14	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
Penick & Ford ¾g	2	57½	57½	57½	— ½
Penney (J C) (3)	2	88⅛	88	88¼	+ ¼
Penn Coal & Coke	20	6⅛	5½	5½	— ½
Penn-Dix Cement	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Penn-D C pf A ¾k	8	40¾	40¼	40⅝	— ⅝
Penn RR (2½e)	90	32	31¾	32	
Peoples Drug ¼g	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
Peoples GL&C (4)	6	51¼	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅛
Peoria & East	12	6	5⅝	5¾	
Pepsi-Cola (½g)	48	44¼	43¼	43½	— ½
Pere Marquette	10	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ½
Pere Marq pf †	2	39¾	39	39	— ¼
Pere Marq pr pf †	100	50⅝	50½	50½	— ⅞
Pet Milk	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Petrol Corp (.35e)	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ¼g	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	76	29	27⅞	28¾	+ ¾
Phila Co 6 pf 3 †	910	46¼	45½	46	+ ½
Phila Co $6pf 6 †	70	85½	85	85¼	+ ¼
Philco Corp .15g	42	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ⅛
Philip Morris (3a)	8	78⅜	78⅛	78⅛	+ ¼
Ph M 4½ pf 4½	20	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Phillips-Jones	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	—1¼
Phillips Pet (2)	21	49⅛	48⅞	49	
Phoenix Hosiery	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¾
Pitt & West Va	6	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Pittsburgh Coal	31	5½	5	5¼	+ ¼
Pittsbh Coal pf 1k	6	54½	53	54¾	+2
Pitt Coke&Ir ½e	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Pitt Coke pf 5 †	10	69¼	68½	69½	— ½
Pitt Forgings ¼g	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Pitt Ft.W pf 7 †	20	178	178	178	+1
Pitt Scr & B .10e	46	6⅝	6½	6½	
Pitt Steel	12	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
Pitt Stl pf B †	20	82	82	82	+1½
Pitt Steel 5pf	†790	42	41	41⅛	— ⅝
Pitt S ppf 4½k †	60	72¾	71¾	71¾	—1
Pittston Co	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Pittston pf A †	30	40	39¼	39½	— ⅝
Pittston pf B †	50	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Plymouth Oil ¼e	5	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
Pond Creek P ½g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1
Poor & Co B	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Postal Tel pf	9	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Pressed St Car ½e	27	11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Pred Stl C 1 pf ¼	25	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Procter & G (2)	6	55½	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
Pub Svc NJ (¼g)	58	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
Pub S NJ 8 pf 8	†160	126½	125	126½	+1½
Pub S NJ 7 pf 7 †	60	110¾	110¼	110¼	— ½
Pub S NJ 6 pf 6	†240	100¾	99½	100¾	+ ⅞
Pub S NJ5pf 5	†320	87½	86⅝	87½	— ¼
Pub S El&G pf 5	10	117½	117½	117½	— ½
Pullman (½g)	20	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	+ ¼
Pure Oil (½e)	62	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Pure Oil 6 pf (6)	2	107¼	107	107	
Pure Oil 5 pf (5)	4	100	100	100	+ ¼
Purity Bak (¼e)	4	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
Quaker St Oil (1)	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Radio Co Am .20g	636	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	7	67¾	66¾	67¾	+1¼
Radio-Keith-Orph	79	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Radio-K-Or pf †	30	81½	80½	80½	—4½
RR Sec Ill S Stk †	500	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Raybestos-Man ¾g	13	27¾	26	27	+1½
Rayonier Inc (¼g)	22	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Reading Co (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Reading 1 pf (2)	2	34	33½	34	+ ¾
Reis & Co 1 pf †	70	34⅛	34	34	— ½
Reliable Stores (½)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
Reliance Mfg .60g	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Remingt Rand ½g	31	15⅛	14⅞	15	
Rem R pf w 4½	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅝
Rens&Saratoga 8	†170	56½	56	56¼	+1¼
Reo Motors	83	10⅞	10	10¼	+1⅛
Republic Steel ¼g	182	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ¼
Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	86⅜	86	86⅜	+1⅜
Revere Copper&Br	100	9⅜	8½	9⅛	+ ½
Reynolds Met ½e	15	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
Reyn M pf 5½ †	1	91	91	91	+ ⅜
Reynolds Spr ¼e	26	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Reynolds T B 1.40	19	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Richfield Oil (½e)	19	10	9⅞	10	
Ritter Co (¼g)	8	17	16⅜	16⅝	
Ruberoid (.15g)	1	25	25	25	
Rustless I & S .60	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Rustless pf 2½ †	20	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+1⅜

S

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Safeway Stores (3)	14	39	39	39	
Safe S 5%pf 5	†230	108⅝	108¼	108¼	— ¾
St Joseph Ld ⅜g	12	36⅛	35⅝	36	
St Louis-San Fran	24	½	½	½	
St L-San Fran pf	21	1	⅞	1	
St L Southw pf †	20	10	10	10	+ ¾
Savage Arms ¼g	29	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Schenley Dist ½g	61	35	34½	35	+ ½
Schenley pf (5½)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Scott Paper (1.80)	6	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
Scott P pf 4½ †	40	113	112½	112½	— ½
Scott P $4 pf 4 †	40	110	110	110	—2
Seab Air Line pf	12	2¼	-	2¼	+ ⅛
Seaboard Air Line	11	11/16	¾	¾	
Seagrave Corp	13	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Seaboard Oil (1)	11	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
Sears Roebuck (3)	24	71½	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
Servel Inc (1)	24	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
Sharon Stl Cp ¼g	21	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Sharp & Doh ¼e	63	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Sharp&Doh pf 3½	2	70½	70½	70½	
Shattuck (FG) .40	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Shell Union O (1e)	15	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Silver King C .20e	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
Simmons Co (1¼e)	15	25¼	24¾	24⅜	— ⅜
Simonds S&S .40g	1	26	26	26	
Skelly Oil (1¼e)	3	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅞
Sloss-Shef 1½g	†520	119	113	119	+5
Smith(AO)Corp 1e	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
Smith & Cor Ty(2)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
Snider Pack (¾g)	10	27⅝	26⅞	27	
Socony-Vacuum ½	125	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Sou Am G&P .10g	270	5	4⅝	4⅝	
So P Rico Sug 1g	8	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
Sou'east Greyh 1½	4	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
So Cal Edison 1½	12	25	24¾	25	+ ½
Sou Nat Gas (¼g)	7	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Southern Pacific 1e	214	26¼	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
South Ry (2g)	88	30	29	30	+ ⅜
South Ry pf 3¾g	14	48⅛	47¾	48	
So Ry M&O (4)	†320	63	60¾	61	—2
Sparks With .15g	87	5⅜	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
Spear & Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Sperry Corp (1½e)	18	34⅛	33½	33¾	— ⅜
Spiegel Inc	53	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	†380	47	46½	46⅞	+ ¾
Square D Co (½g)	4	37⅜	36⅜	36⅞	— ¼
Stand Brands .10g	125	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Stand Gas & Elec	46	11/16	11/16	11/16	+ ⅛
Std G&E $4 pf	35	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Std G&E $6 pr pf	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Std G&E $7 pr pf	31	23	22	22	— ¾
Stand Oil Cal .40g	23	35	34¾	35	
Stand Oil Ind (1)	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
Stand Oil NJ (1a)	69	54	53¾	53⅝	— ⅛
Stand Oil Oh 1½	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Starrett (LS) ¾g	2	30	30	30	—1
Stewart Warn ½e	28	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Stokeley Bros	38	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
Stone&Webster ¾e	43	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Studebaker Co ¼e	132	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
Sun Oil (1)	4	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Sun O pf A 4½ †	50	123½	123½	123½	—1½
Sunshine Mng .15g	32	7⅛	7	7	
Superheater (1a)	16	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
Superior Oil (.05e)	17	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Superior St 1.20	10	30⅞	29⅜	30⅛	— ¼
Sweets Co Am	7	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
Swift & Co 1.20a	16	25⅜	25⅜	25½	
Swift Intl (2)	17	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
Sylvan El Pr ¼e	33	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
Syming-Gould ¼g	32	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼

T

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Talcott Inc (.40)	3	8	8	8	
Telautograph	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Tenn Corp (¼g)	8	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Texas&Pac Ry 1a	5	28½	27½	27½	— ⅜
Texas Co (2)	21	50	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅜
Texas Gulf P .10g	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Texas Gulf Sul (2)	4	40	40	40	+ ½
Tex Pac C&O .40	11	12	11⅞	12	
Tex Pac L Tr .10e	16	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
Thatcher Mfg	21	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
That Mf cv pf 3.60	20	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
The Fair pf †	40	66	64	65	+1
Thermoid Co (.40)	18	7½	7	7	+ ½
Thermoid pf 3 †	40	41	41	41	+1
Third Ave Trans	8	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Thompson Prod ¼g	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Thompson-Starrett	10	2½	2⅛	2½	
Thompson-Star pf	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Tide W As Oil .60	26	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Tide W pf 4½ †	30	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¾
Tim-Det Axle ¾g	6	33⅞	33½	33¾	— ¾
Timken R Bear ½g	6	48¾	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅜
Transamerica (½)	20	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Trans & West Air	10	19⅛	18½	18½	— ½
Transue & Wil ½g	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Truax-Traer C .20g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Twenty C-Fox ¼g	39	21⅛	20½	20½	+ ⅝
Twen C-F pf 1½	15	31⅛	31⅜	21⅜	— ½
Twin City Rap Tr	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Twin CRT pf 7e	†100	69¾	69	69	— ¾
Twin Coach (½e)	79	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼

U

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Underwood-Ell ½g	4	48	48	48	+1
Union Bag & P	17	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Union Carb 1½g	39	85⅛	83¾	65	+1
Un El4½pf 4½	†110	110½	110½	110½	
Union Oil Cal (1)	25	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Union Pacific (6)	8	93⅝	93	93⅛	
Union Pacific pf 4	4	85	84½	84½	
Union Tank C ½g	2	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Unit Air Lines ½g	41	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅜
United Aircraft 3e	32	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Unit Airc pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
United Biscuit ¼g	1	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
United Carbon (3)	4	64½	64	64	+ ½
United-Carr F 1.20	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
United Corp	97	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
United Cp pf (1k)	56	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	
United Drug	45	11¾	11	11⅛	— ½
United Dyewood	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
United Dye pf †	70	50	50	50	— ¾
United Elec Coal	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
United En&Fd ⅛g	4	33½	33½	33½	— ½
United Fruit 1¼g	8	67	66	66⅝	— ⅜
United Gas I .10g	228	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
United Gas I pf 5	2	109	109	109	— ½
United Mer&Mfr 1a	12	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
United Paperbd ⅛e	20	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
US & For Sec	52	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
US & F S pf 6 †	50	91¾	91½	91¾	+ ¼
US Freight (¼e)	11	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
US Gypsum (2)	5	69½	68	69½	+1½
US Hoffman M ½e	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
US Indus Alco 1a	14	37⅞	37½	37½	+ ¼
US Leather	52	7⅜	6¾	7	+ ¼
US Leather A ¼g	46	19⅛	18¼	18¾	+ ¾
US Pipe&Fdy (2)	10	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
US Plywood (1.20)	2	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
US Real & Imp	15	2	2	2	+ ⅛
US Rubber (¼g)	52	38¾	38⅛	38¾	— ¾
US Rubber 1pf 4g	1	116	116	116	+ ⅛
US Smelting 1¾g	13	59	58	59	+ ½
US Sm R&M pf 3½	1	70	70	70	
US Steel (1g)	235	59	57½	58¾	+1¼
US Steel pf (7)	12	118	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅜
US Tobacco (.30g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
US Tob pf 1¾ †	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	
United Stocky .15e	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
United Stores A	30	1⅜	1½	1½	
United Str pf (6e)	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
Univ-Cv Stl (¼e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Univ Leaf Tob 4	†160	68	67½	68	+ ¼
Univ Pic 1pf 4k	†590	174	173¾	174	+4

V

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Vadsco Sales	6	11/16	11/16	11/16	+ ⅛
Van Norm M T ¼g	11	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ½
Vanadium Co ¼e	21	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	
Vicks Sh & P 5 †	20	60	60	60	+1
Vic Chem Wks ¼e	1	25	25	25	— ½
Va-Caro Chem	22	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Va-C Ch 6%pf 5e	2	57¾	57	57¾	+1
Virginia Ry pf 1½	3	31¼	31⅛	31¼	— ½
Vulcan Det pf 7 †	10	141	141	141	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Wabash pf 4½g	12	32½	32¼	32½	
Waldorf System 1	6	9⅛	9	9	
Walgreen Co (1.60)	6	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Walker (H) G&Wh4	18	49⅜	49⅛	49¼	+ ¾
Walworth Co (½e)	25	8	7¾	8	
Ward Baking A	3	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Ward Baking B	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Ward Bak pf .65k	6	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅜
Warner Bros Pict	92	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ¼
WarnBPic pf .96k†	20	81	81	81	—1
Wash Gas Lt (1½)	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
Waukesha Motor 1	4	16¼	16	16	
Wayne Pump (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Webster Eisenlohr	24	5¾	5½	5¾	
Wesson O&S (½g)	4	24½	24	24	— ½
West Ind Sug ½e	26	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅛
West Pn El A 7 †	10	75	75	75	—1
West PE7%pf7 †	40	89½	88¾	88¾	—1¾
WestPPwpf4½	†170	115	114½	114½	
W Va Pulp&P .30g	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
West Auto Sup (1)	15	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ¼
West Maryland	27	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ¼
West Maryland 2pf	9	11¾	10½	10⅞	— ⅝
West Pacific pf	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
West Un.Tel ½g	76	36	34¾	34¾	— ⅞
Westing Air Br ¼g	32	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
Westh El&Mfg 1g	31	95	93	95	+2¼
Weston El Inst (2)	3	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ½
Westv C pf 4½ †	20	109	109	109	
Wheel&LE ¾g †	20	60	60	60	+3
Wheeling Steel ¼e	14	23½	23	23⅛	
Wheel St pr pf 5	†490	67	67	67	+ ½
White S S Dent 1.20	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
White Motor ¼g	18	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
White Rock M	20	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
White Sewing Mach	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
White S M pf ½k	40	61	61	61	—1
Wilcox Oil & Gas	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Willys-Overland	88	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Willys-Overland pf	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Wilson & Co	165	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Wil & Co $6 pf 3k	5	75	75	75	+ ¼
Wilson-Jones ⅜g	6	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
Woodward Iron ¼g	4	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
Woolworth (1.60)	17	37¾	37	37½	+ ½
Worthington P&M	13	23	22⅜	23	+ ¾
Wor P&MpfB24k †	10	124¾	124¾	125¾	
Wor P&Mcv pr pf4½	3	54	54	54	+1½
Wor P&M pr pf 4½	2	53½	52⅝	53½	+1
Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½

Y

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Yale & Towne .60	20	27	26½	27	
Yellow Tr & C ¼g	75	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Young Spg & Wire	8	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
Youngst Sh&T ½g	71	39¼	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅜
Yng S&T pf 5½ †	40	89	89	89	— ¾
Youngst Stl Dr ¼g	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¾

Z

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Zenith Radio (1g)	3	29½	29½	29½	—1
Zonite Prod (.15e)	40	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.

Stock Market Moves Upward; Trading Active

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Late buying in steels steadied the stock market today after insistent profit collectors had stalled numerous leaders in the early part of the session.

Dealings again were among the speediest of the past 15 months, with blocks of low-priced issues running to 10,000 shares dominating the ticker in the morning. This aroused a little apprehension on the part of veteran observers who recalled that a number of bull markets have reached a climax with a feverish turnover of penny stocks.

Rails lost most of their driving power but, despite a wide assortment of losers in most departments, advances of fractions to a point or more were plentiful near the close. New tops for the year or longer were well distributed. Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

Foreign and domestic news still was on the side of the bulls although purchasing enthusiasm was a bit less pronounced. Earnings statements aided selected stocks such as Reo Motors.

Supported were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Studebaker, Packard, Woolworth, Anaconda, American Telephone, Baltimore & Ohio, Radio Corp., Homestead Mines, Armour and International Telephone. Hesitant were Western Union, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Oliver Farm and North American.

Bonds Irregular

Activity diminished and mild irregularity developed in today's bond market.

At the start of the final hour some rails held a higher position along with scattered industrials and utilities against small losses and numerous unchanged issues throughout the main corporate list. The two international telephone bonds were up more than a point at one time but gave up some of the advantage in late dealings.

Further demand lifted the two International Telephone bonds more than a point on top of substantial gains in recent sessions.

Moderately active at higher levels were, among others, 'Frisco 4½s and 5s, Soo line 5½s, Great Northern 4s, Hudson Coal 5s, Erie 4½s, Rock Island 4s and 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Burlington 4½s and Atlantic Coast Line first 4s.

Boston Stocks

April 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.70d	Bird & Son. Inc	11⅞	12	12	11½
8.75	Bos & Albany	94	94	94	92½
2.00	Bos Edison	29⅞	29¼	29¼	29⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	64⅞	64½	64⅞	64⅜
1.70a	Bos Her-Trav	17	17	17	17
..	Bos & Me pr pf	32½	30⅝	32	30⅝
..	Bos & Me A pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
..	Bos & Me C pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
..	Bos & M st A pf	7½	6⅞	7	7
..	Bos & M st B pf	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7
..	Bos & M st C pf	7½	6⅞	7	7
..	Bos & M st D pf	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅝
	Bos&Prov	31	31	31	31¼
.75d	Copper Range	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
	E Gas&Fuel	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2
3.00	E G&F pf	33	32½	33	32
4.50	EG&F pr pf	58¾	58⅜	58⅜	58¼
..	E Mass StRy	3½	3½	3½	3
..	EMSR pf B	35	35	35	30½
	E Mass A	10	10	10	10¼
1.25	Employ Group	33	33	33	31
1.42d	Gen Capital	30.70	30.70	30.70	28.66
1.00c	Hath Bak pf	48	48	48	43
..	Isle Royale	1	1	1	82c
..	Maine Cen	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
..	Maine Cen pf	26½	26½	26½	27½
.85	Narr Rac Asso	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1.50a	NE Tel & Tel	100¾	100	100¾	100
	North Butte	50c	45c	50c	48c
.15a	Shawmut Assoc	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
.40a	Torrington	32¼	32	32¼	32
4.00	Un Twist Drill	32	31½	32	32
3.12½b	Unit Shoe M	68⅜	68	68¼	68
	Utah M & T	35c	32	35	31c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer WW&El	5	1975	97	100
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109	112
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	87	89½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	110½
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¼	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¼	100¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¼	102¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99¾	102¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	96¾	99¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	98¼	101¼
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79¼	81¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101	104
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	109¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
30	3s 80	104	103⅝	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
150	Alleg 5s 44	100¼	100¼	100
25	Alleg 5s 49	92⅛	92	92
26	Alleg inc 5s 50	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
26	Alleg inc 5s 50	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
1	Allis Ch 4s 52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
26	Am&FP5s2030	88	85¾	85¾
3	Am IGC 5½s 49	104⅛	104	104
18	Am Int 5½s 49	106	105⅛	105⅛
2	Am T&T 3 s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
37	Am T&T 3s 56	111⅝	111	111
3	Am Tob 3s 62	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Ann Arb 4s 95	67	67	67
15	Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅞	106
5	ATSF 4s 95	115	114⅝	114⅝
9	AtlCAL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
39	ACL clt 4s 52	90⅛	90	90
166	ACL clt 4s 52	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝
24	ACL 4½s 64	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛
22	B&O 1st m 48	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞
27	B&O 95 A	47	46½	46⅞
14	B&O 95 C	53	52½	52¾
28	B&O 2000 D	48¾	46½	46⅝
47	B&O 96 F	48¾	46½	46⅝
230	B&O cv 60	37½	36⅞	37⅛
19	B&O 4s 48	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛
75	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	66	65½	66
127	B&O SW 50	60⅞	59⅝	60⅞
5	B&O TC 4s 59	59	58⅛	58⅛
6	Bell Pa 5s 48 B	103	102⅝	102¾
17	Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
72	Bost Me 4½s 70	54	53⅜	54
70	Bost Me 4s 60	84⅛	83¾	84⅛
4	Brk UG 5s 50	89	89	89
55	Buf R&P 57st	47¼	46⅜	47¼
1	Cal O P 4s 66	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
1	Can N 5s 69 Jly	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Can P 4½s 60	96	96	96
12	Can P 4s perp	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10	Celan 3½s 62	103⅝	103½	103⅝
3	Celotex 4½s 47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
41	Cen G 5s 59 C	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
51	Cen G cn 5s 45	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛
21	Cen G 1st 5s 45	87⅛	87	87
5	Cen N Y P 3¾s 62	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
38	Cen Pac 5s 60	70⅛	70	70
3	Cen P 1st 4s 49	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
54	CRRNJ 5s 87	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
2	Cer-td 5½s 48	99¼	99	99¼
1	C&O 3½s 96 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
138	Chi&A 3s 49	27½	26¾	27
16	CB&Q 5s 71 A	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛
4	CB&Q 4½s 77	77½	76⅞	77½
8	CB&Q g 4s 58	93¼	93	93¼
23	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅞	99¾	99¾
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97½	97⅜	97½
39	C&EI inc 97	41½	40¾	41¼
1	CGW 4½s 2038	43¾	43¾	43¾
11	CGW 4s 88	74	73½	74
21	Chi I&L 4s 47	40	40	40
808	CMSPP 5s 75	31¼	30½	31⅛
179	CMSPP 5s 2000	9¾	9¼	9⅝
15	CMSP 4½s 89 C	58½	58⅛	58½
32	CMSP g 4s 89	56¾	56½	56¾
40	C&NW 5s 2037	34¾	34⅜	34¾
51	C&NW 5s 87	51	50½	50½
37	C&NW 4¾s 87	50½	49⅜	49⅜
409	C&NW 4¾s 49	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
17	C&NW 4s 87	49	48½	48½
32	CRIP 4½s 52 A	30½	29⅝	29⅞
71	CRIP 4½s 60	9	8¾	8¾
71	CRI&P 4s 88	48¼	47¼	47⅝
214	CRIP r 4s 34	28¼	27½	27¾
8	ChUS 3¾s 63	108½	108¼	108¼
9	Ch&WI 4s 52	100	100	100
54	CCCSL 4½s 77	60½	59¾	60¼
23	Cl UT 5s 73	82½	82	82
10	Cl UT 4½s 77	74¾	74	74
63	Col S 4½s 80	37¾	37½	37¾
12	Col G 5s 52 May	100	99½	100
23	Col G 5s 61	96¾	96½	96¾
12	Cons P 3½s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
18	Cruc Stl 3¼s 55	96½	96	96
5	Cuba N 5½s 42 r	36½	36½	36½
1	DayPL 3s70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
136	Del&H r4s 43	69⅞	68⅞	69¾
1	D&RG 4½s 36	39	39	39
25	D&RG 4s36	39	38½	38⅝
	[illegible]	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
30	DRGW 5s55a	8	7¾	7¾
102	D&RGW 5s78	30⅜	30	30
5	DuqLt 3½s65	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
54	Erie 4½s 2015	58⅞	58½	58¾
6	Erie 4s95	96¾	96¾	96¾
13	FlaEC 5s74	32	31½	31½
10	GtNor 4½s '77E	93½	93½	93½
66	GtNor 4s'46G	104½	103⅞	104
11	GtNor 4s'46H	102¼	102	102⅛
5	GM&O 4s '75	80	80	80
13	GM&O inc 2015	59	58	58⅞
114	Hud C 5s '62A	50⅞	50	50
60	H&M r5s'57	67	58⅛	61
64	H&M inc5s'57	28¼	27½	28
10	IC 4s'52	64	63½	64
11	IC 4s'53	60¾	60	60¾
40	IC r4s'55	59½	59¼	59½
119	IC 4¾s'66	53⅞	53¼	53⅞
57	ICCSL 5s'63A	59	58⅛	58¾
24	ICCSL 4½s'63	55½	55¼	55½
2	Intl Ir 4s'47	102½	102½	102½
91	IntGN 6s '52	16⅝	15¾	16⅜
82	IntGN1st6s52	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
37	IntGN 5s56B	38	37	37
3	InutGN 5s56C	37	37	37
9	Int HE 6s44	54	53¾	54
3	Int Pap 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
61	Int T&T 4½s 52	73	71	73
149	Int T&T 5s 55	75½	74	75
2	Jon & L 3¼s 61	95½	95⅛	95½
14	KCFtS 4s 36	82	82	82
24	KC Sou 5s 50	78	77½	78
6	KC Ter 4s 60	106	105⅞	105⅞
11	Lac G 5½s 53	91¼	91	91¼
2	Laut N inc 75	61	61	61
27	Leh VHT 5s 54	64	62½	62½
28	Leh V 5s 2003	59	49	49
64	Leh V 4½s 2003	44⅞	43¼	44⅜
142	Leh V 4s 2003	42½	41⅞	42
4	Lig&M 7s 44	108¼	108¼	108¼
24	Lou&A 5s 69	94	93½	93½
1	L&N 5s 2003 B	105½	105½	105½
4	L&N 4½s 2003	100¼	100¼	100¼
13	L&N 3¾s 2003	89	89	89
15	Manati S 4s 57	57¼	57	57¼
2	Mich CG 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
5	MSNW 4s 47	43½	43½	43½
6	MSPSSM g5s38	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
160	MSPSSM c4s38	23⅝	23¼	23½
50	M-K-T 5s 62A	58	57⅝	57¾
58	M-K-T ad 5s67	37½	37¼	37½
13	M-K-T 1st4s90	59¼	58½	58⅝
24	M-K-T 4s62B	51	50¼	50¼
76	Mo P 5¼s49	12	11½	11¾
4	Mo P 5s 65A	51	51	51
164	MoP 5s77F	51½	51	51⅜
7	Mo P 5s77Fct	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
80	MoP 5s78G	51⅜	50⅞	51
57	MoP 5s80H	51½	50¾	50¾
87	MoP 5s81I	51⅜	51	51
92	MoP g4s75	19	18¼	18½
19	MWPPS6s65	112⅝	112½	112½
8	MontP 3¾s 66	106	105¾	106¼
61	Mor&E 4½s55	46	45	45½
32	Mor&E 3½s 2000	51	50½	51
2	NatDai 3¼s60	106⅜	105⅞	105⅞
7	Nat Stl 3s 65	103½	103¼	103½
25	NERR 4s45	82¾	82½	82½
1	NOPS 5s55B	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	NOTerm 4s53	89¾	89¾	89¾
9	NOTM 5½s54	69	68½	68½
32	NOTM 5s54	67	66⅜	67
71	NYC r 5s 2013	66	65½	66
119	NYC 4½s 2013 A	60¼	60	60¼
51	NYC cn 4s98	63⅜	63⅛	63½
18	NYC cv3¼s52	80	79⅜	79⅞
12	NYCHR 3½s97	83¾	83½	83½
23	NYCChSL 5½s74	87¼	86½	87
43	NYChSL 4½s78	76¼	75¾	75
2	NYEdis 3¼s65	108¾	108¾	108¾
32	NYNHH 6s48	52	51	51
25	NYNHH 4½s67	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞
89	NYNHH 4s55	45¾	45	45½
66	NYNHH 4s 56	46	45	45¼
20	NYNHH 4s 57	14¾	14⅜	14¾
52	NYOW r s 92	11⅝	11¼	11½
70	NYWB 4½s 46	15¾	15¼	15¾
1	Nia Sh 5½s 50	104½	104½	104½
66	Norf S 5s201	47¾	47¼	47⅜
3	Norf S 4½s 98	82	81½	82
64	Nor P 6s2047	76	75½	75¾
18	Nor P 5s2047D	66⅜	66	66⅜
26	Nor P 4½s 047	60⅝	60	60⅜
266	Nor P 4s 97	85⅜	85	85
7	Nor P 3s 2047	550¼	50	50¼
14	Ohio Ed 4s 65	109⅝	109	109⅝
17	OWRRN 4s 61	108½	108½	108½
34	Otis St 4½s 862	100¼	100	100
8	PG&E 3¾s 61	111½	111½	111½
9	PG&E 4s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
5	Para P 4s 56	104½	104½	104½
3	Parm T 6s 44	85¼	85	85⅛
5	Pen P&L 3½s 69	108	108	108
1	Pen RR g 5s 68	112½	112½	112½
22	Pen RR g 4½s 65	107	106½	107
10	Pen RR 4½s d 70	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜
16	Pen RR g 4¼s 81	102¾	102½	102½
61	Pen RR 3¼s 52	96¾	96⅜	96¾
1	Peo GLC 5s 47	111¾	111¾	111¾
18	Pere M 4½s 80	73⅛	72¾	72¾
7	Phil Co 4¼s 61	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3	Phil El 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
115	Ph RCI 6s 49	14	13½	13⅝
20	Phil Pet 1¾s 51	110	109¼	109½
13	Portl G E 4½s 60	95	94¾	95
23	Rdg 4½s 97 A	86¼	86	86
4	Rem R 3½s 56	104	103¾	104
3	Rep Stl 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
5	Rep Stl 4½s 56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Rev C&B 3¼s 60	100½	100½	100½
26	Rio G W 4s 39	80	79⅝	79⅝
18	Rio G W 4s 49	41⅞	41½	41½
16	StLIMS4sRG '33	85⅞	85½	85⅞
140	StLSF 5s'50B	35	34¼	35
5	StLSF 5s'50Bct	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
312	StLSF 4½s'78	34⅝	34	34⅝
266	StLSF 4s'50A	32½	31⅝	32½
2	SchenD 4s52	105½	105½	105½
51	SeaAL c6s45	27⅜	26¾	26¾
2	SeaAL 6s45ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
16	SeaAL 4s50st	47½	47	47
40	SeaAL rf4s59	26⅞	26¼	26⅝
14	SeaAL rf4s59	25⅝	25	25⅝
52	Sea-AF 6s35A	29¾	29	29
2	SellU 2½s54	100	99¾	100
2	SBT&T 3s79	107½	107½	107½
36	SoPac 4½s69	66⅝	64⅞	66⅜
94	SoPac 4½s81	63½	63	63¼
92	SoPac 4½s69	64½	63⅝	64
41	SoPac rf4s55	85⅞	85⅜	85⅞
26	SoPac clt4s49	87	87	87
33	SoPac 3¾s46	98	97¾	98
42	SoPac 4½s Or77	68⅜	68⅛	68½
3	SoPSFT 4s50	96	96	96
16	SouRy 6½s56	100	99¾	99¾
12	SouRy g6s56	96¾	95⅝	96⅜
10	SouRy cn5s94	101½	101	101
33	SouRy g4s56	79	78¼	79
2	StdONJ 3s61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	StdONJ 2¾s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16	Stdbkr 6s 45	104½	104	104⅛
2	SupOil 3½s56	104¼	104	104
7	Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
2	Tex Corp 3s 59	108⅛	108	108⅛
31	T&P 5s 79 C	80¾	80½	80⅝
101	Th Ave 5s 60	26	25⅝	25⅞
12	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅛	108	108⅛
1	Un Pac 3½s 71	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
33	Un Drug 5s 53	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
19	Utah P&L 5s 44	98¾	98½	98½
30	Wab 4½s 91	40	40	40
23	Wab 4s 81	49½	48⅞	49⅜
33	Wab 4s 71	93½	93	93½
3	Walwrth 4s 55	95	95	95
5	Warner B 6s 48	102½	102⅛	102½
9	W Sh 4s 2361	59½	59	59
7	W Md 4s 52	92½	92⅛	92⅛
15	W Pac 1st 5s 46	64½	64	64½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
82	WPac 5s'46asd	65	64	64
5	WestUn 5s'51	92⅞	92½	92⅞
16	WestUn 5s'60	90⅞	90	90
1	WestUn 4½s '50	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
46	WisCen 4s'49	63¾	61½	62⅞
5	WisC 4sSD'36	21½	21⅛	21⅛
2	Young ST 4s'48	102¾	102¾	102⅞
26	YoungST3¼s'60	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
37	Arg 4s 72 Feb	83⅝	82¾	83⅝
9	Arg 4s 72 Ap	83	83	83
43	Arg 4½s 48	100	99½	100
28	Arg 4½s 71	89	88¾	89⅞
1	Austral 4½s 56	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1	Brazil 8s 41	51	51	51
3	Braz 6½s 26-57	48	48	48
17	Braz 6½s 27-57	49	48⅜	49
5	Buen A 4¾s 77	72	72	72
1	Buen A 4½s Au 76	72¼	72¼	72¼
3	Canada 4s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Canada 3¼s 61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Chile M B 6½s 57 A	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
41	Chile 6s 60 asd	24½	24⅛	24½
4	Chile 6s Jan 61 a	24½	24⅛	24½
14	Colomb 3s 70	44⅝	44½	44⅝
5	Cuba 5½s 45	120½	120½	120½
2	Denmk 6s 42	65½	65½	65½
2	Met Wat 5½s 50	88	88	88
14	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	12	12	12
10	Minas G 6½s 58	29¾	29¾	29¾
8	NSWales 5s 58	92	91⅞	92
2	Peru 7s 59	19	19	19
15	Peru 1st 6s 60	17¾	17⅛	17⅝
13	Peru 2d 6s 61	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	Rio de J 8s 46	29	29	29
20	Rio de J 6½s 53	28	27½	28
4	SanFe (Pr) 4s64	80	79	83
5	SaoPSt 7s40	65¾	65¾	65¾
18	Ur aj 3¾4s4⅛s79	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝

Total today, 11,605,000; previous day, 19,235,000; week ago, 17,532,300; year ago, 9,934,100; two years ago, 10,997,900; Jan. 1 to date, $1,138,68,850; year ago, 683,341,100; two years ago, 655,050,475.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
4	Am G & E 3¾s '70	109½	109¼	109½
16	Am P & L 6s 2016	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
1	Am Writ Pap 6s '61	91¾	91¾	91¾
2	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	125¼	125	125
3	As Elec 4½s '53	62¼	62¼	62¼
10	As G & E 5s '50	22⅜	22	22⅜
24	As G & E 5½s '77	22	22	22
13	As G & E 5s '68	22⅜	21¾	21¾
11	As G & E 4½s '48	22	21½	21½
32	As G & E 4½s '49	22¼	21½	21½
1	As T&T 5½s '55 A	81½	81½	81½
12	Baldw L 6s '50	119½	119	119½
1	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
10	Car. Nor P 5s '53	96½	96	96
30	Cen St El 5½s '54	35½	34½	34½
30	Cen St El 5s '48	35	34½	35
12	Cities Ser 5s '58	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
31	Cities Ser 5s '50	91¼	90¾	91¼
1	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	92	92	92
23	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	91	90⅞	91
42	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	91	90⅞	90⅞
4	East G & F 4s '56	87½	87	87
49	Elec P&L 5s 2030	94⅛	93¾	94
4	Fla P&L 5s '54	105¾	105¼	105½
16	Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	94⅝	94½	94½
10	Geo P&L 5s '78	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
19	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
11	Grand Trunk 4s '50	95½	95½	95½
6	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	93½	93¼	93½
1	Hygrade F 6s '49B	93	93	93
7	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	106⅝	106	106
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	83¾	83½	83½
3	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
20	Inters Pow 6s 52	47½	47	47
17	Inters Pow 5s 57	80½	80	80½
2	Lou P&L 5s 57	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Milw & Lt 4½s 67	107½	107½	107½
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	105½	105½	105½
2	Miss Riv P 5s 51	111	111	111
2	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	100	100	100
13	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100	99¾	99¾
11	N Eng G&E 5s 50	60⅝	60	60⅝
5	N Eng G&E 5s 48	60	60	60
37	N Eng G&E 5s 47	60½	60	60½
17	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	90⅝	90½	90½
14	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	109	109	109
1	OklaNatGas3¾s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Pac P&L 5s 55	102½	102½	102½
1	Park Lex lshld 3s 64	34½	34½	34½
7	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
3	Phila El P 5½s 72	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
12	Potomc Ed 5s 56E	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	106⅜	106½	106⅜
13	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102½	102¼	102½
8	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	83⅛	83¼	83¼
4	Safe Har W 4½s 79	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103½	103½	103½
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103¼	103¼	103¼
15	So Ind Ry 4s 51	68⅜	68½	68⅜
17	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	77⅝	77⅛	77⅜
2	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	77	77	77
21	Stand G&E 6s 51	78¼	77	77
7	Stand G&E 6s 57	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
4	Stand G&E 6s 66	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
6	Stand P&L 6s 57	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝
10	Starrett Cor 5s 50	29	28	29
1	Tex El S 5s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	97½	97½	97½
2	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	86½	86½	86½
11	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
1	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116½	116½	116½
6	Utah P&L 5½s 44	97⅝	97½	97⅝
47	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	15¼	15	15¼
8	York Rys 5s 47 st	82	81½	82

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
6	Guan & Wes R 6s 58	51	50½	50½
1	Maranhao Braz 7s 58	34	34	34
1	Medellin Col 7s 51	20	20	20
60	Russian 6½s 1919	4¼	4	4¼
65	Russ 5½s 1921	4¼	3⅞	4¼

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.45¾	1.43⅞	1.44⅜	1.45¾
Minneapolis		1.38¾	1.36	1.36¾	1.38⅜
Kansas City		1.37⅞	1.36	1.36⅜	1.37⅞
Winnipeg		1.01	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00⅞
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.45½	1.42⅞	1.43⅝	1.46⅜
Minneapolis		1.39½	1.36⅜	1.37¼	1.39⅛
Kansas City		1.38¼	1.36¼	1.36⅝	1.38¼
Winnipeg		1.01¾	.99¾	.99¾	1.00⅝
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.46½	1.43⅝	1.44½	1.46½
Minneapolis		1.39¾	1.37⅝	1.38	1.39¾
May Corn					
Chicago		.....	.....	1.01	1.01
Kansas City		.....	.....	.98	.98
July Corn					
Chicago		.....	.....	1.03	1.03
Kansas City		.....	.....	1.00	1.00
May Oats					
Chicago		.63½	.62⅛	.62½	.63¾
Minneapolis		.59⅛	.58	.58⅝	.59⅝
Winnipeg		.....	.....	.51½	.51⅝
Rye, Chicago					
May	.84⅞	.85	.81¾	.83	.85
July	.87¾	.87⅞	.84¾	.86	.87⅞
Sept.	.90	.90	.87	.88⅛	.89⅞
Dec.	.92⅞	.92⅞	.90⅛	.91⅛	.92⅞

Wool

Grease

May	...	...	...	102.0n	102.0
July				102.0n	102.0
October	97.0	98.6	97.0	98.6t	97.0
December	...	...	...	98.3n	96.5

Tops

May					
July	127.0	127.0	....	129.5b	130.0
October	124.3	124.6	126.5	127.0b	127.0
December	122.8	122.8	123.8	124.6b	125.5
March	121.5	121.5	120.5	120.7b	121.8

n—Nominal, t—Traded, b—Bid.

Cotton

May	20.43	20.46	10.30	10.30	10.42
July	20.26	20.28	20.10	20.10	20.25
October	20.01	20.03	19.82	19.82	20.00
December	19.95	19.98	19.75	19.75	19.93
March	19.89	19.91	19.69	19.69	19.89
Spot 22.09					

Black Pepper

Closing prices, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

April	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.85
†October	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.80

†No. 2 Contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	47¼	49¼
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	43	47½
National Shawmut (1)	24	25½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	
Second National (4)	119	126
†State Street Trust (8)	235	260
United States Trust (.30)	8¾	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅞	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113	118
Liberty Aircraft	10⅝	12
N E Airlines	8¼	9
Piper Aircraft	5⅝	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	8⅝

C. & O. Plans Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $9,200,000 equipment trust certificates to pay 80 per cent of the cost of acquiring 2,380 hopper cars needed to handle increased traffic. The certificates would be sold by competitive biddings at a par value of $1,000 each.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1300	Aero Sup B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Ainsworth	8⅞	8¾	8¾
300	Air Investors	2⅜	2⅜	2½
1200	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
10	Air-Way ElAp	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
20	Ala Gt Sou (9e)	83	81¾	83
100	Alum Ltd (h8a)	117¼	116¾	116¾
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
150	Alum Co Am (1g)	128	127½	128
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111⅜	111	111
100	Am Beverage	1	1	1
10	Am Book (¼g)	29	29	29
1200	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
100	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Am CP&LA (⅜g)	31	31	31
200	AmCP&LA new(.34g)	30	29½	29½
11400	Am Cit P&LB	3⅛	2¼	3
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	40¾	39⅞	40
4700	Am & Fgn P war	¾	⅝	11/16
50	Am Fork & Hoe (¼g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2200	Am Gas & El (1.60)	25	25	25
125	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	106	105¾	105¾
100	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	18	18	18
50	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26	26	26
1100	Am Light & T (1.20)	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
100	Am Mfg (½g)	34½	34	34½
700	Am Maracaibo	11/16	⅝	11/16
100	Am Meter (¼g)	24	24	24
2100	Am Republics (.35e)	10⅛	10½	10½
200	Am Seal Kap (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
2500	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow pf	9¾	9½	9¾
600	Am Writ Pap	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Apex Elec fg	11¾	11¾	11¾
80	Appal El Pow pf 4½	104⅞	103½	104⅞
100	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3300	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3	3⅛
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	10⅛	10	10
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	88½	88½	88½
100	Aro Equip (.35G)	13¼	13¼	13¼
1100	Asland OilR .40	6	5⅞	6
6400	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6¼	5½	6
2400	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17¼	17	17¼
1700	Automat Prod	3⅜	3	3⅜
100	Auto V Mach (⅔e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Avery&Sons(1½e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Babcock&Wil(¼g)	24	23¾	24
[illegible]00	Baldwin Loco war	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Baldwin Rub(½)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2900	Barium Sta Stl	2½	2⅜	2⅜
11300	Beech Airc(1e)	12⅝	12	12¼
10	Bell Tel Can	135	135	135
700	Bellanca Airc	4½	4⅜	4⅜
400	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	⅝	⅝
150	Bickfords (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Birds S Fdy (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1700	Bliss (EW) (2)	16	15¾	16
2800	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2½	2½
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	26½	26½	26½
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
300	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
3100	Brewst Aero	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
300	Bridgpt Mach	4¾	4¼	4¼
300	Brill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Brill pf	63	63	63
100	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	11	11	11
200	Brown F&W (.10e	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Brown F&WA (1k)	13¼	13⅛	13¼
1600	Brown-F Dist	14¼	13⅞	14⅛
2200	Brown Rubber	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bruce (E L) (¼g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Buckeye P L	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
2100	Buf N&EP pf	14¾	14⅜	14¾
600	Buf N&EP pf	91	90½	91¼
900	Bunk Hill & S	12⅛	12	12⅛
100	Burry Biscuit	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Butler PH	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cab El Prod	1	1	1
1000	Cal El Pow	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1600	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3	3⅛
1700	Can Marconi (.90g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Carnation (1a)	42	42	42
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	109	109	109
700	Carrier Corp	13½	13⅛	13½
300	Casco Prod (1e)	8¾	8¼	8½
600	Catalin Am (10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
2000	Cen & SW Ut	11/16	⅝	⅝
210	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	93	92	92
2600	Cessna Airc (1e)	10⅛	9¾	10
50	Chesebrough (4a)	98½	98½	98½
400	Chief Cons Mng	7/16	7/16	7/16
275	Childs pf	12¾	12⅝	12¾
40	Cities Service	9⅛	8¾	8¾
450	Cit Svc pf	77¾	76¾	76¾
100	Cit Svc pf B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Cleve El Illum (½g)	32¾	32¾	32¾
1100	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	13¾	13⅝	13¾
500	Colon Develop	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Colonial Airl	6	5⅞	6
3100	Colo Fuel&I war	3⅝	3½	3½
50	Colts PFArm(¾g)	54	54	54
70	ColumG&E pf(5)	44	43½	43⅝
8800	Comwlth&So war	3-32	1/16	1/16
150	Comm P Svc(1.60)	18½	18½	18½
200	CompoShMvtc(.15g)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
200	Cons Biscuit(.40)	4¼	4	4
800	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60	59½	60¾
10	Con G&E2Bal pf (4)	106	106	106
100	Cons Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Cons Stl Corp 7	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	86⅞	86	86
800	Cont Roll & Stl	14½	14¼	14½
100	Cook Pt & V (.80)	10½	10½	10½
500	Cooper-Bess (½g)	14⅞	14½	14⅝
300	Coop-B pf pf (3)	41	41	41
800	Copper Range (¾e)	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
2100	Creole Pet ½a)	22¾	22½	22¾
700	C W Liquid	10⅜	10¼	10¼
200	Crown C Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown Drug	1½	1½	1½
5100	Cuban Atl Sug	14¾	14½	14¾
200	Darby Pet	14¼	14	14¼
500	Dayton Rub	15½	15¼	15⅜
30	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
600	Dejay Strs (.35e)	5	4⅞	5
1200	D Mich Stove (.10g)	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Dobeckmun (¼g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Driver-Har (2.40)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
100	Duval Tex Sul (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10⅝	10⅜	10½
1700	East Gas & F	2	2	2
850	EG&F 6 pf (1½k)	33½	32¾	33
200	EG&F pr pf(4½)	59¾	59	59
50	E Sta pf A	17¾	17½	17¾
150	East Sta pf B	17⅞	17¾	17¾
110	EastSugAs pf(1¼k)	39½	39½	39½
600	EasyWashMB(⅛e)	4	4⅝	4¾
17200	El Bond&Sh	5¼	5	5
3000	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	62⅜	61	61¾
800	El Bo &Sh $5 pf (5)	58⅞	57½	57½
300	Electographic	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
5000	Emerson Elec (.10g)	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
7200	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
125	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	30½	30	30½
400	Esquire Inc (35e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
400	Eversharp Inc	14½	14	14
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
1200	Fairchild En&Air	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17¾	17½	17¾
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	87	86½	86¾
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Ford Mot Ltd .107e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
800	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14½	14	14¼
50	Fuller 4 pf (4)	60	60	60
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	16⅝	16¼	16¼
70	Gen G&E pf B	102½	102½	102½
10	Gen Pub S pf	57¼	57¼	57¼
200	Gen Share	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
180	Gen Share pf (6d)	71½	71	71½
100	Gilbert (AC)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1600	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	16¼	16⅛	16¼
200	Godchaux Sug A(2g)	35½	35	35
700	Godchaux Sug B	9	8¼	9
2800	Goldfield Co	3/16	3/16	3/16
300	Gray Mfg	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	78¾	76¾	78
50	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	44½	33½	33½
600	Greenf T&D (1e)	9⅞	9½	9½
1300	Gulf Oil (1)	44¾	44	44½
200	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Hammer Pap	20	20	20
10	Hartf Elec	48½	48½	48½
100	Hartford Rav vtc	1	1	1
100	Hat Cor Am B	8	8	8
200	Hazeltine	30½	30½	30½
100	Hearn D Strs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Hearn D St pf (3)	32	32	32
3600	Hecla Min	7	6⅞	7
100	Helena Rub A (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
900	Aft G Heyden Cemnw	23	22	22½
700	Holl C Gold(h.65)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
180	Horn & Hard (1.60)	27⅞	26¾	27½
10	Horn & Hard pf (5)	109	109	109
100	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	20	20	20
900	Humble Oil (⅝g)	77⅞	77¼	77¼
300	Hum-Ross F .075g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Huyler's	¾	¾	¾
1300	Hygrade Fd(.30e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
1300	Ill Iowa Pow	2¾	2⅝	2¾
2100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7⅛	6⅞	7
700	Ill IowaPw pf(⅝k)	35	34½	34⅞
600	Ill Zinc(.65g)	16	15⅞	16
100	Imp Oil Ltd(h⅓)	12¾	12¾	12¾
75	Indus Finan pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
50	Ins Co N Am (2½)	75½	75½	75½
300	Int Cig Mch (.30g)	14½	14½	14½
100	Int Hyd-El pr	7⅛	7	7
200	Int Indust	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Int Petrol (h1)	17⅞	17⅛	17¼
200	Int Prod (¾e)	9¼	9	9¼
1500	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	40½	40½	40½
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17¼	17¼	17¼
300	Irving Air Ch	10½	10⅜	10⅜
100	Ital Superpow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1200	Jacobs (FL)	5⅛	5	5⅛
25	Jer C P&L 5½spf 5½	78½	78½	78½
10	Jer C P&L 62pf (6)	86	86	86
25	Julian & Kokenge 2e	16¾	16¾	16¾
800	Ken-RadT&LA (⅝e)	14¾	14½	14½
1800	Kingston Pet (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1400	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	11/16	11/16	11/16

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	98	98	98
100	Kress (SH)pf (.60)	13	13	13
70	Lack RR NJ	29½	29¼	29½
3700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	14¾	14	14⅜
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3700	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8½	8⅛	8½
2800	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
100	Lit Bros	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Locke Stl Ch(1.20a)	15⅛	15	15⅛
4700	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	9¼	9	9⅛
200	Long Is L pf B	28	27¾	28
600	Loudon Pack	6¼	6¼	6¼
900	Louis L&E(.10g)	7⅝	7⅝	7½
50	Lynch Corp(2)	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Manati Sug war	1	11/16	11/16
900	Marion St Show	5⅝	5½	5½
300	McCord Rad	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	McWill Dredge(¼g)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
110	Mead John (3a)	139½	139¼	139½
100	Merchant Strs(2½e)	29	29	29
1100	Merritt-S & S	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Mich Bumper	11/16	¾	11/16
150	Mich Stl Tube	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
6500	MidWestCorp(.35e)	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
50	Midl Oil cv pf (¼k)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
*50	Midl Stl n-cum(2)	19	19	19
25	Midvale (½g)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Mid-West Abr	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	8⅝	8½	8½
100	Midw Pip&S (¾g)	18	18	18
100	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
250	Minn Min&M (.30g)	55½	54¾	55½
1600	Molybdenum (⅛g)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
250	Monarch M T (¾g)	21	20½	21
500	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
30	Montg Ward A (7)	166½	166½	166½
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	29¼	29¼	29¼
700	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Mount St Pow (1½)	16	15⅞	16
300	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	12¼	12	12¼
200	Muskogee(¾e)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
1100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	½	9/16
100	Nat Cont (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
2400	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	11½	11⅝
75	Nat P&L pf (6)	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
300	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10½	10⅛	10½
100	Nat Tea pf (.55)	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Nat Tun & Mines	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Nat Un Rad	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
75	N E P A 6% pf 2k	38½	37¾	37¾
150	New Eng T&T (1½g)	100	99½	100
400	New Idea Inc .60	17¾	17½	17½
200	N J Zinc (½g)	66	65⅞	66
450	NY&HonRos (½g)	24	23	23¾
100	NY Auction (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
5000	Niag Hud Pow	2⅝	2½	2½
275	Niag Hud 1 pf	69½	68¾	69½
20	Niag Hud 2 pf	56	56	56
20000	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	164
200	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6⅛	6	6⅛
50	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	98	97¾	98
1000	Niles-Bem-P	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
100	Noma Elec	4	4	4
1300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Nor Am L&P pf	61⅞	60½	60½
400	Nor Am Ut Sec	15-16	13-16	13-16
3300	Nor Sta Pw A	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	21	21	21
400	Ogden Corp	4	4	4
100	Olo Brass B	21	20½	20½
25	Ohio Ps 6 pf (6)	106	106	106
20	Ohio Ps 7 pf A (7)	113½	113½	113½
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32¼	32	32¼
100	Pac G&E5½pf (1⅜8)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
20	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	87¼	87¼	87¼
1700	Pantepec Oil Ven	5¼	5	5⅛
200	Prkrsbrg R&R (¼g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
2600	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
900	Pa-Cent Air	12¼	12	12
600	Pa Gas & El A	1	1	1
60	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	87½	87⅛	87⅛
40	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	92⅛	92	92⅛
25	Pa Salt (1½g)	163	163	163
50	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	55½	55½	55½
150	Pepperell	113	112½	112½
1500	Phila Co (.35g)	8½	8	8½
200	Phillips Pkg (½e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
2000	Phoenix Sec	18¼	17⅝	17⅞
450	Phoen Sec pf (3)	50½	50¼	50½
16300	Pioneer Gold	2⅛	2	2
500	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7½	7¼	7½
310	Pitts & Lawe E (5½e)	57¾	57¼	57¾
150	Pitts Metallu (¼g)	12	12	12
300	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	96	96	96
9100	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅛	1	1
1200	Potrero Sugar	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
200	Powdr & Alex (.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7900	Premier Gld (h.06)	11/16	⅝	11/16
2100	Prod Corp	3/16	3/16	3/16
300	Prosperity Co B	5	4¾	4⅞
10	P S Colo 6 pf (6)	104	104	104
25	PugSdP&L5pf (5k)	109	109	109
1700	Pug Sd&L $6 pf	54⅜	54	54⅛
400	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	11¾	11½	11¾
20	Quaker Oats (4)	91	90	90
4900	RKO opt war	1½	1⅛	1⅛
125	Rwy & Lgt Sec .15g)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
550	Raym Conc (1a)	18⅞	18	18
500	Raytheon Mfg	9¼	9	9
700	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
100	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	23	23	23
400	Republic Avia (¼g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
500	Rheem Mfg (1)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
800	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	1/16	1/16
600	Root Pet	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200	Root Pet pf 1k	17½	17	17
100	Royal Type 1½g	57½	57	57
1500	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4⅜	4½
800	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1¾	1¾	1¾
7900	St Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2¾
34	Salt Dome Oil	5¾	5½	5⅝
1700	Samson Unit	1¾	1½	1⅝
2400	Schulte (DA)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300	Scovill Mfg (½g)	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
30	Scran-SBW pf	48¼	48	48
500	Scullin Stl (2)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1000	Segal Lock & H	11/16	11/16	11/16
200	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
2300	Selected Indus	11/16	¾	11/16
700	Selected Ind cv	9	8⅞	9
200	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
900	Solar Airc (.20e)	3⅝	3½	3½
500	Sonotone (.5g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
500	Soss Mfg	4½	4⅜	4½
500	So Penn Oil (1.60)	45¾	45⅜	45⅜
50	S W Penn P L (½g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Spalding	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
10	Spalding 1pf (2)	25½	25½	25½
100	Stahl-Meyer	1½	1½	1½
300	Stand Brew	7/16	½	½
1000	Stand Cap &S (¼e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	St Oil Ky (1)	15½	15½	15½
1500	St Pow & Lt	5/16	¼	¼
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
700	Std Stl Sprg (2)	32	31½	31½
100	Stand Tube B (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Starrett Cp vtc	11/16	11/16	11/16
100	Stein (A) & Co (1)	11	11	11
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	4	4	4
300	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	9¼	9	9⅛
200	Sterl Brew (.30e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Sullivan Mch (¾g)	18½	18½	18½
100	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	10½	10½	10½
1600	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Taggart	3¾	3¾	3¾
2100	Technicolor	11	10⅞	11
900	Texon Oil&L(.10g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Tilo Roof(.10g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Tob Prod Exp	4½	4½	4½
200	Tonopah Min(.05g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1100	Trans-Lux	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
600	TranswestOil(.30e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
600	Tubize Chat	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
50	Tubize Chat A(3g)	51¼	51¼	51¼
200	Tung-Sol Lp(.20e)	4	4	4
300	Udylite Corp(.20e)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
200	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Unit Chem	14½	14½	14½
3700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	—⅞	⅞	⅞
4600	Unit Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
50	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	120	120	120
5000	Unit Lt&Pow A	½	½	½
2000	Unit Lt&Pow B	½	½	½
20300	Unit Lt&P pf	41	38¼	40¾
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	68⅜	68	68⅜
400	Unit Spelties	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
500	US &Int Sec	1	1	1
150	US &I Sec pf (1k)	71⅞	71	71
300	US Foil B	5	5	5
200	U S Lines pf (.70)	9½	9⅜	9½
100	U S Plywd cv pf	30	30	30
500	U S Radiator	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	U S Rub Recl	2½	2½	2½
100	United Stores	5/16	5/16	5/16
2100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
1200	Univ Corp vtc	19¼	19¼	19¼
125	Univ Prod	18½	18	18
3800	Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2000	Utility Equit	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
150	Util Equit pr (2½e)	65	65	65
300	Valspar Corp	1⅜	1¼	1¼
25	Valspar pf (2¼e)	27½	27½	27½
800	Venezuel Pet	4¾	4⅝	4¾
200	Wagner Bakvtc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Waitt & Bd A	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Way Knit M (1&e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
800	West Air Lines	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞
10	West Md 1 pf (7e)	87	87	87
100	Williams(RC) (.30g)	8	8	8
10300	Wright Harg (h.40)	4	3¾	4

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants (war) Warrants

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank...... Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank...... Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings.... Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank... Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank... Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank...... Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank...... Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank May 1
Franklin Savings Bank...... May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank...... May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank...... Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank...... Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank... Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea... Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank...... May 1

Food Canners in Plight Due To Labor Shortage, Costs Rise

Food for Freedom
Tenth Article in a Series

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—The previous article in this series discussed the perilous recent delay in the arrangements for the planting of the canning vegetable crop this year, due to uncertainty over what the prices would be. It pointed out that costs this year would be substantially higher than in 1942, due not only to the higher costs of the farmer, particularly for labor, but also to the higher costs of the canners themselves on such items as labor, machinery and freight.

The difficulty arose from the fact that OPA, sticking doggedly to its efforts to hold prices down, was unwilling to grant the canners higher prices for their 1943 pack, despite the higher costs. Nor would Washington permit the canners to offer higher prices to the farmers, even if they were willing and able to do so, on account of this OPA attitude. The Food Administration apparently wanted the higher prices to be offered the farmer, as the one way of getting the crop in the ground. But it was balked by OPA's attitude on a direct increase in the price, and by the attitude of Congress on the use of a subsidy to get the thing done.

Typical of Washington Moves

This situation seems to have been in considerable part cleared up at the last moment by two moves to head off the approaching crisis. Either of these could be considered typical of the way things get done in Washington.

The first move occurred in Congressional Committee hearings as the plight of the canners was being desperately argued. After two days J. B. Hutson, head of the Commodity Credit Corporation, cut the Gordian knot by announcing this arrangement. The canners will be permitted to buy their canning vegetables from the farmers at Food Administration "supporting prices" designed to support the production, and of course considerably above the 1942 prices. Then the canners will sell these vegetables, pro forma, to the Commodity Credit Corporation at these same "supporting prices." Then the CCC will turn round and sell them back to the canners at the 1942 prices, taking the loss itself.

This, however, does not take care of the canners' own increased costs, but here another typical arrangement has been worked out. OPA has agreed to allow the canners such price increases as are caused by wage increases provided the canners can get approval from the War Labor Board for higher wages. This does not cover increases in other canners costs, and of course it makes the canners dependent on action by a board which has fallen so far behind in its docket that it recently granted a wage increase which was retroactive for 13 months.

However, the canners have other troubles too. OPA has insisted that if it is to fix ceiling prices the canners must adopt a new system of grade labeling. This grade-labeling controversy has now been a point at issue between the OPA and the canners for months. The canners make the natural objection that they are too busy to have what they charge is essentially a "reform" measure added to their problems at the moment. They also make the practical objection that they haven't enough graders.

Grading Not a Science

Grading canned vegetables and fruits is still an art and not a science. It requires a high degree of skill. Grades are not uniform. And a considerable proportion of the graders have been drafted or have gone to better paying jobs. Unskilled graders, the canners say, would spoil the cans sufficient to feed 70,000 people.

Then the canners, together with most of the rest of the food-processing industry, have an acute manpower problem. They are losing men heavily to the draft and to war industry. As to the draft, the War Manpower Commission recently sent out a recommendation to the draft boards that they consider the essentiality of men in food processing, but this is only a recommendation and not a directive.

Some canning operations are in danger of being seriously curtailed by the loss of key foremen and superintendents.

On the other side, the drain of manpower to war industry is heavy because the canners' wages are far below those paid in war industry and even if they could raise wages, the canners are not allowed to do so under the wage-stabilization rules of the October stabilization law.

The canners have one more serious problem, that of warehousing space. The government last year ordered them to hold between 30 and 40 per cent of the pack, chiefly for the Army. They are still holding most of this. It is already paid for by the Army but it still occupies warehouse space. Most canners operate in small towns where there is little or no chance to find outside or public warehouse space. Consequently they haven't the space to put the new pack. This situation is so acute with some companies and in some products that certain canners are still holding, thus frozen, part of the 1941 pack.

Army Seen "Hoarding"

This was the basis for the charge, recently made by the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., that the Army appeared to be "hoarding" canned foods. This organization is a reporting service for all branches of the food industry, including canners, other processors, wholesalers, independent and chain distributors, etc. It does no lobbying and has no part in the conflicts of interest within the food industry, but only in reporting the facts to and about the industry.

Since the statistics on storage and movement of canned goods are not currently made public, the charge was made on the basis of an estimate of the Army's actual requirements against its actual holdings. The requirements were estimated to run around 15 to 20 per cent of the whole pack.

Of course it is understood in the trade that the Army at the beginning had to take considerably in excess of its immediate requirements in order to build up stockpiles all along the the line from the cannery to the battlefield. However, it appears possible that the takings from the 1941 pack might have largely filled these requirements. But the Army apparently intends to take an even larger proportion of the 1943 than of the 1942 pack.

Said the Institute: "The fact that the Army and Navy have satisfactorily fed their men to date and have accumulated millions of cases in public warehouses and abroad, with canners still holding 40 per cent to more than 75 per cent of Government purchases, indicates that the Government took excessive quantities from the 1942 packs, probably 25 to 30 per cent more than was needed. . . . Every patriotic citizen is willing and anxious to do without anything to see that the boys in the fighting forces always have plenty of food. Army and Navy must overbuy to make sure of that. But common sense indicates that this overbuying has gone to dangerous extremes.

Heads Oil Firm

L. E. Ulrope

Named President of the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., succeeding A. Clarke Bedford, who resigned the presidency because of the press of his duties as general sales manager of Esso Marketers, of which Colonial Beacon Oil Co. is an affiliate. Mr. Ulrope was formerly vice-president and director of the company.

Retail Sales Rise 18 P. C. in February

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dollar sales of retail stores in February soared to $4,525,000,000, 18 per cent above the corresponding month last year and about $50,000,000 more than in January, the Commerce Department reported.

Apparel stores showed the largest gain—65 per cent while sales in eating and drinking places rose 39 per cent.

The rise in February sales sent the department's seasonally adjusted index of sales of all retail stores to 171, the highest on record. After adjusting for changes in retail prices, the February index was 133, the highest level since August, 1941, the all-time record.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued its sharp rise; then at the end of the week it seemed to "top out," but only after having registered gains in the averages for eleven successive days.

Leadership was good. Quality stocks were in the van of the rise such as Steel, Motors, General Electric and Telephone, and the proportion of trading was larger in the higher-priced and smaller in the lower-priced issues. In the middle of the week the market was led by rail shares and bonds, leaders among the rails including Southern and Central and being joined even by rail equipments like American Locomotive.

On Friday the market was led by the long-suffering utility group, which forged upward to new highs for the current bull market while most of the rest of the list was slightly soft, as well it might be after the fortnight's long advance.

Bullish Sign Seen

Volume continued to give the same bullish sign. Hour after hour and day after day it showed the same unchanging habit of increasing on the upside and decreasing on the downside.

Total volume continued well up round the 2,000,000-share daily level. For March, total shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange of 37,000,000 were the most since May, 1940, when Germany overran France. Bond volume was not only twice that of March, 1942, but the largest for any month since December, 1920, i. e., in 23 years.

If the present heavy volume keeps up it may virtually end the use of special offerings. For instance at the opening of the Wednesday market 19,000 shares of United Gas sold in one transaction at $8, and a market which can support such deals has little need of the delicate business of special offerings.

The rise continues on phenomenally small borrowings. Brokers' loans are around $360,000,000, against around $1,000,000,000 in 1937 and $8,000,000,000 in 1929. A seat on the Big Board sold last week for $44,000. This is also the best since May, 1940, when a seat sold for $50,000, and it compares with last year's low of $17,000.

One reason for the rise may be the prospect for corporate taxes. They are likely to be considered by Congress only after personal income taxes, personal income taxes only after pay-as-you-go, and pay-as-you-go—at least according to Ways and Means Chairman Doughton—only after the Guffey Coal Act and the reciprocal trade treaty law.

May Alter Renegotiation

Furthermore, no important increase is expected this year in corporate taxes. In fact, it looks very likely that the rules of renegotiation of war contracts may be changed so as to include an allowance for the saving up of reserves to finance postwar reconversion back to peacetime business. Business has been pressing for this. The Truman Committee recommended it. The Senate Finance Committee is reported about to consider it.

(Incidentally, the importance of this renegotiation business can be seen in two annual reports issued last week. General Motors reported 1942 earnings of $164,000,000, but this was after voluntary reductions of $178,000,000 in contract prices on goods delivered. And Aluminum reported 1942 net income of $33,360,000 after renegotiation under which $76,000,000 will be paid back on 1942 earnings.)

Cotton and wheat were rather soft on the Presidential veto of the Bankhead bill, but their decline was softened by the possibility that Congress may pass the bill over the President's veto. There is an obviously close relation between current farm-price politics and the John Lewis situation. This goes even further than strengthening the President's hand in vetoing the Bankhead bill, lest the Administration have no good case for breaking the Little Steel principle. It also probably is hampering the solution of the present acute problem of getting canning packs and crops priced right to get them into the ground.

Bank Earnings Improve

First-quarter bank earnings statements were mostly above the same quarter of last year by a small amount, but not proportionately as much as the increase in holdings of governments. The banks are now much worried about the burden of ration-coupon banking. It is estimated they may have to handle as much as 7,000,000,000 coupons a month. They are short of help and the fee allowed them is not generous. There is considerable loss of stamps by retailers, and millions of them handed in to the banks in disorderly form.

Income tax revenues for March were about $4,500,000,000 against about $3,100,000,000 in March of last year. At the end of the month, income tax receipts for the fiscal year to date had passed $10,000,000,000. The President's (or the Treasury's) budget estimates for the current fiscal year ending June 30 are not being met in any category; i. e., revenues, outlays, and deficit are all somewhat smaller than anticipated.

The Street is of course girding its loins for the Second Victory Loan drive to start Tuesday week. Ten thousand salesmen are enlisted in the Second District. The rising market in stocks and second-grade bonds helps the government market by letting institutional investors sell issues long held under water.

Bonds of the captive European democracies were sharply higher again last week.

Mr. Fleming is heard every Saturday at 1:45 p. m., eastern wartime over WEAF and NBC network on economic developments of the week.

R. C. A. Selects 4 Agencies To Handle Advertising

NEW YORK (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America has selected four advertising agencies to handle its advertising.

Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., was named to handle advertising of R. C. A. Victor Radio, phonograph and television instruments, while J. Walter Thompson Co. was assigned for Victor and Bluebird phonograph records and for R. C. A. Victor's international division.

Kenyon and Eckhardt, Inc., will conduct advertising of radio tubes, special radio instruments and industrial electronic and radio apparatus. Albert Frank-Gunther Law, Inc., was appointed to handle financial advertising of R. C. A.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9⅝
American Hardware Co	25¼	27¼
American Manufacturing	33	36
American Manufac 5 pf	82¾	..
American Wringer Co	5⅛	6
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70¾	..
Appleton Company	35¾	38½
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	49¼	52
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	25	27
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅜	16¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24⅞	26⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14⅝	15¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	39¾
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	30½	32½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅝	17¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	21½	23¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24	26
Draper Corporation	65¾	68¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17⅜	18¾
Eastern Corporation	6⅝	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	10⅝	11⅞
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅝	12
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	39¼	42½
Fruit of the Loom	19⅝	21
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅛	15½
General Machinery	26¼	28½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11	12⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	31½	34½
Graton & Knight Co	11⅛	12⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Gration & Knight Co pr pf	30	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	33½	35½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¼	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	18	..
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11⅜	12½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14⅞	16½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅞	21¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	32¼	34¼
Internatinal Machine Tool	8⅛	9⅛
Keith George E Co	26⅝	..
Kendall Company	8⅛	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅞	19⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	29½	31½
Lincoln Stores Inc	19⅞	21⅜
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	50¼	53
Ludlow Mfg Associates	97½	101½
Marathon Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Roskell Corp	58	61¼
Merck & Co	33	35¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¼	42¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21	24
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7⅜
Nashawena Mills	22⅞	24½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	52¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	29⅞	31⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68¼	72
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	24½	26⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	8⅛	9½
Naumbeag Steam Cotton	58¾	62¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	49¼	..
Nicholson File Company	33	35½
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	11⅛	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37¼	40¼
Parker Appliance	13⅝	15⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	107	111½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	36⅝	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	71¼	..
Quisset Mill	43¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅞	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27⅜	29
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27⅜	29⅜
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	..
Sanford Mills	31⅝	34¼
Submarine Signal Co	24¾	27¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	54½	56¾
Tampax Inc	4¼	5
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3½
United Elastic Corp	14⅜	15⅞
U S Envelope Company	52¾	56½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111½	116½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	31	33½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	36¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	89½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27⅞	29⅝
Warner & Swasey Co	12½	13⅞
Warren Bros Class B	23¾	26¼
Warren Bros Class C	7½	8½
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14	15
Connecticut General Life (1)	32½	34½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36¼	38¼
Federal (1.40)	41¼	43¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	65¼	67¼
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	78½	81½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11½	12½
Franklin Fire (1a)	28⅞	31⅜
General Reinsurance (2)	45¾	47¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¼
Globe & Republic (½)	10¼	11¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	28⅝	30⅛
Hanover (1.20)	26⅜	27⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅝	30⅛
Homestead	15⅜	16⅞
Insurance Co No America (2½)	75¼	77¼
Jersey Insur (New York) (1½)	38	40½
Knickerbocker (½)	9⅞	10⅞
Maryland Casualty	6¼	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71¾	74¾
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	7⅛	8⅛
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	46⅞	50⅜
National Fire (2)	60¼	62¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅜	8⅜
National Union (3a)	175	180
New Amsterdam Cas (.97½e)	25¾	27¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	32	34
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43⅜	45⅜
New York Fire (.80)	14⅞	16⅝
North River (1)	24	25½
Northeast Insurance	4½	5¼
Northern (3a)	97¾	101¾
Pacific Fire (5)	103	107
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	43⅜	45⅜
Phoenix (2a)	87⅝	90⅝
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	35¼	37¾
Reinsurance Corp New York (¼e)	5⅜	6⅜
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	268½	278½
Seaboard Surety (½g)	45⅜	47⅜
Security (1.40)	38⅝	40⅛
Springfield (4½a)	125¼	129¼
Standard Accident	64	67¾
Travelers (16)	453	463
United StatesFidelity & G (1a)	31½	33
United StatesFire (2a)	53¾	55¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	78¾	82¾
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

a—Also extra or extras; e—paid last year; g—declared or paid so far this year.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105¼	109¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	92¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	97¾	101¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	76¾	79¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	108⅝	106¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	86¼	89½
General Water G & E $3 pf	35¾	37¾
Houston Ltg & Power	53⅞	56⅜
Jamaica Water Supply	27¼	29¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	101¾	105¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	94¾	98¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	98¾	102¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅞	10⅝
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	27¾	30
No States Power Del 5 pf	111¾	115¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	53¾	56¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	58¾	61¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	104¾	108¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	109¾	113¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	86¾	89¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	90¾	93¾
Public Service Ind	15	16⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98¼	101¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	100¼	103¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	88¼	91¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	94½	97½
San Diego Gas & Electric	10¾	11¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅞	17¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22⅝	24⅝
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	98¼	102¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅞	15¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	18⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¾	30
Brockton Gas Light	5⅞	6⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102	107
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112	117
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	84½	..
Conn Light & Power	35	37¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	20½	22⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅜	2
Fall River Gas Works	20⅛	22⅛
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	31¾	34½
Green Mountain Power pf	52¾	56¾
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	22¼	25
Haverhill Gas Light	10¾	12
*Holyoke Water Power	15⅜	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¼	30
Lowell Electric Light	32¾	36
Lynn Gas & Electric	65	68¾
Mass Power & Light pf	15	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	29½	31½
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	14⅜	16⅛
N E Power Assn 6 pf	37	39
N E Public Serv $7 pr pf	60¾	64
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	65¾	69
N E Public Serv $7 pf	13¾	14⅞
N E Public Serv $6 pf	12⅜	13⅞
Newport Electric	16⅞	18½
Providence Gas	7⅞	9
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	105	110
R I Pub Serv pf	30¾	33
Rockland Light & Power	6⅞	7⅞
Springfield Gas Light	15⅛	17¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	97	..
Western Mass Companies	22¾	24⅜

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	20½	21¾
Bank of New York (14)	332	342
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47¾	49¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	81¼	85¼
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	96¾	99¾
Chase National (1.40)	36⅜	37⅞
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	49	51
Commercial (8)	188	196
Continental Bank&Trust (.80)	17½	18¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (2.40)	45¼	46¼
Empire Trust (3)	59¾	62¾
First National (80)	1355	1385
Guaranty Trust (12)	289	294
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15⅜
Lawyers Trust (1)	29	32
Manufacturers Trust (2)	43⅞	45⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	52⅜	54⅜
National City (1)	34¾	36¼
New York Trust (3½)	89¼	92¼
Public (1½)	32	33½
Title Guaranty & Trust	5½	6¼
United States (60a)	1100	1140

(a) Also extra or extras.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40	42
Continental Illinois (4)	93½	97½
First National Chicago (10)	323	333
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¾	34¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135	140
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54⅜	56⅜
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31⅛	32⅝
Agricultural (3a)	74¾	77¾
American Alliance (1a)	23⅜	24⅞
American Equitable (1)	19⅞	21⅜
American Insur Newark (½a)	14½	15½
American Re-Insurance (½g)	52	54½
American Reserve	14⅜	15⅞
American Surety (2½)	54⅝	56⅝
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅛	8⅛
Bankers & Shippers (1g)	83¼	86¼
Boston (16a)	870	900
Camden Fire (1)	21⅛	22⅝
City of New York (½g)	17⅞	18⅞

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.06	3.35
Amerex Holding	20.875	22.375
American Business Shares	3.13	3.43
Axe Houghton Fund	12.71	13.67
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.68	102.79
Boston Fund	15.97	17.17
Broad Street Investing	15.02	27.05
Bullock Fund	14.28	15.65
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	26.97	29.00
Christiana Securities Co	2290.00	2410.00
Commodity Corp	8.76	
Consolidated Investment Tr	33.75	36.50
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.05	20.46
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.51	12.36
Equitable Invest Corp	28.30	30.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.125	32.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.19	18.51
Fund Investors Inc	20.15	22.08
General Capital	30.70	33.01
General Investors Trust	4.78	5.15
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.96	20.39
Institutional Sec:Bk Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec:Insurance Group	1.10	1.21
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 .... 32.55	S-1	26.12
B-2 .... 27.31	S-2	14.45
B-3 .... 18.85	S-3	10.95
B-4 .... 9.93	S-4	4.82
K-1 .... 16.42	K-2	18.19
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.60	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.40	..
Maryland Fund	4.00	4.60
Mass Invest Tr	19.96	21.46
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.77	10.51
Mutual Invest	10.46	11.43
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.36
New England Fund	12.05	12.99
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.50	17.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.50
Putnam Fund	12.77	13.66
Quarterly Income Shares	5.75	6.35
Railway & Light Sec	11.125	12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	.94	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.65	4.09
Scudder Stevens & Clark	86.34	88.08
Spencer Trask Fund	14.13	15.04
State Street Invest	74.16	79.69
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.62	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.25	5.90
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.50	5.34
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.99	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.56	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.51	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.12	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.58	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.00	1.375
First Boston Corp	15.125	16.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Would Restrict Tire Sales To Independents

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A Senate small business subcommittee has recommended that legislation be introduced at once to place all retail distribution of tires in the hands of independent dealers.

"The destructive pricing policies of the major corporations destroy the independents' profits margins," said the group in a report by Senator Wherry (R) of Nebraska.

No one, it contended, would be injured by this legislation—a revised version of a bill sponsored late in the last session by the full committee.

The legislation now suggested would permit mail order houses to continue selling tires by mail but not through their branch stores and would exempt farm co-operatives.

At a hearing before the committee, representatives of two mail order houses, Montgomery Ward, and Sears, Roebuck, and a representative of the U. S. Rubber Company, opposed the proposed legislation vigorously.

Support, meanwhile, came from J. W. Whitehead, President of the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company, Norwalk, Conn. He told the committee that the President of the Rubber Manufacturers Association "which association receives probably 85 per cent of its support and operating funds from the four major manufacturers, has an office in the RFC building" in Washington.

"As to what his functions are there," Mr. Whitehead testified, "your guess is as good as mine but I am quite sure that it is not in the interest of any of the small manufacturers."

J. A. Barr, attorney for Montgomery Ward, characterized the proposed bill as both illegal and uneconomic because, he said, it would deprive his company of valuable property rights without due process of law and would stifle competition, create a monopoly in one class of dealers and limit the facilities for administering the Government's rubber conservation program.

F. M. Judson, supervisor of Sears, Roebuck's tire department, described it as an effort to eliminate chain stores, department stores and other businesses from the tire distribution program. Also, he said, there would be no end to class or occupational legislation.

A similar stand was taken by Howard Hawkes, assistant general manager of the U. S. Rubber Company's tire division. He expressed the fear that a precedent would be established whereby sales of other merchandise would be limited to only a few dealers. The legislation, he said, would restrict the right of free enterprise.

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MAN, age 48, desires employment clerical work, general office assistant. Write Box M-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Spring Football Program Inaugurated at Harvard

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the general atmosphere around Soldiers Field appeared the same as in years past—pigskin, moleskin, and serious youth—Harvard yesterday inaugurated a new feature on its athletic program, spring football.

Coach Henry Lamar, who is carrying on in the absence of Dick Harlow, was quick to emphasize the new angle. "It is not spring practice," he maintained just before he left his office in the Indoor Athletic Building for Dillon Field House. "It is spring football, a season within a season, if you get what I mean.

"Although ostensibly we will be preparing for next fall, actually we will be working on different lines. Instead of picking a varsity and a junior varsity squad, as we did, in other years, we are going to separate the boys into four teams, with the strength equally divided. We won't put all the best players on one team, but scatter them around so that competition will be equal. We will limber up this week, scrimmage next week, and then stage a round-robin series of six games during the remaining three weeks."

Full of Enthusiasm

Tall Henry was full of enthusiasm as he outlined the program, yet loathe to take any of the credit for it. "You know," he said, "Dick Harlow is still the head football coach at Harvard. I'm merely the guy who happens to be here while he is in the Navy. Dick organized this idea and Earl Brown, Jimmy Cox, Floyd Stahl, and I are going to carry it out to the best of our ability.

"We say this is a spring football program, not a practice session, because our main aim is to fit boys for the service. Spring practice might help, but this will do it better. We aren't going to attempt any of Harlow's magnificent faking or teach the boys any of his complicated plays. Instead we are going to put the emphasis on smash and drive, with football knowledge limited to the fundamental plays of Dick's offense.

Part of Program

"Actually this program is part of the university's physical fitness program, and not just because I coach football do I say this, but I don't know of any better way to get boys into shape than a rugged brand of football."

Before the sessions are too far under way, Lamar expects to have 50 or more boys on hand, some from last fall's varsity squad but most from the freshman - sophomore group of non-draftable age.

A couple of lettermen, including Don Richards and Wally Flynn, will not be out for football because they are busy with Floyd Stahl's baseball nine, yet Lamar still will recognize many from the 1942 squad.

Veterans Available

For ends he has Dudley and Noonan; tackles, Hibbard, Mallett, "Willo" Fisher, Robinson, and Brynes; guards, Smith, Stannard, Gudaitis, Dunn and Dameron; centers, Mason, Beebe, and Crane; blocking backs, Anderson, and Horgan; fullbacks, Johnson, Cowen, Perkins, and Garrity; tailbacks, O'Day, Roach, and Hadley; and wingbacks, Cole and Gifford. The last-named may not see too much football, however, as he is also out for track.

"Of course," Henry pointed out, "if we have football next fall, this program will have constituted our spring practice. But inasmuch as no one knows what is going to happen almost from day to day, we are not looking that far ahead."

Some Sort of Football

It is Lamar's conviction that some sort of football will be played in the fall, but just what or with whom he cannot say. A possibility is games with other local schools, but whether or not the Stadium will be used is another question mark.

Lamar said that Harlow will keep in touch with the Harvard goings-on, declaring that he corresponded with Dick, who is at Asheville, N. C., at least once a week. Besides Harlow, Line Coach Lyal Clark is also missing from the scene. Lyal is a Navy Lieutenant (j.g.) and is stationed at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Practice sessions will be from 4 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

Opinion Divided on Series

Opinion is sharply divided as to the outcome of the rest of the Stanley Cup final. Detroit Red Wings, two games up, are convinced—and their followers likewise—that they will end the series in four straight by taking both tomorrow and Thursday nights' games here at the Garden. Boston Bruins, facing a two-game deficit, are convinced—their followers maybe not so much so—that they can prolong the series by taking either one or both of the games at the North Station arena. Personally, although things seem dark, we haven't given up on the Boston battlers yet.

⁂

Both teams arrived in town today, along with the Stanley Cup. The cup had to be shipped here too because of the possibility that Wings might win in four straight, in which case Manager Jack Adams would be due for a presentation late Thursday night. In addition Adams has called up three capable replacements in Connie Brown, Joe Fisher, and Bill Quackenbush from the Indianapolis Capitals, who bowed out in three straight to Buffalo in the American League play-off finals. Alex Motter came here with the team and is expected to be back in the line-up again after being out with an injury. If he dresses, Harold Jackson will sit out.

⁂

Bruins are sporting several slightly injured members in Yank Boyd, Frankie Brimsek, and Murph Chamberlain, but it is likely that all three will be ready tomorrow evening. Boyd, a veteran who thought he was all through with hockey and was ready to hang up his skates, is reported to have played exceptionally well in the Motor City. His main trouble is usually a willingness to trade bumps with the biggest fellows on the opposing team. With his 140 pounds, maybe he just wants to see how far he will bounce.

⁂

Members of the Indianapolis team received $440 each as their share for being runners-up in the A. L. play-offs. This was larger than they expected, for the Caps won only $6,800 during the series. However, because Adam Brown and Harold Jackon had been pulled out of the line-up to help the Red Wings, the owners tossed another $1,000 in the pot.

⁂

Another record may fall before the series is over. Sid Abel of Detroit has 13 points in this spring's Stanley Cup play-offs and needs only one more to tie the record held jointly by Boston's Bill Cowley and Detroit's Don Grosso. Another Wing, Carl Liscombe, is only one point behind Abel. Liscombe is the fellow who was first to get seven points in a single game this season for a new N. H. L. record. Maxie Bentley tied him. Carl also holds the record for the fastest individual scoring feat—three goals in 1m. 52s. G. C.

Cowley Is All-Star Center

TORONTO, April 6 (AP)—The scoring skill of six of the National Hockey League's top-flight marksmen is combined with solid defensive strength in the 13th annal Canadian Press All-Star teams announced today.

Selected by 30 hockey writers in the six N. H. L. cities, the first team line-up contains the name of only one member from 1942—Big Earl Seibert of the Chicago Black Hawks, veteran of 12 N. H. L. campaigns, who figured in the selections for the ninth time.

Four other members of the 1942 first team were named again—this time for the alternate team—but the other seven players and the two coaches were drawn up from the ranks, some of them never before having been selected for an All-Star berth.

Boston's Bill Cowley was the most nearly unanimous choice. He was given 25 of the 30 first-place votes and was named center on the alternate team on four other ballots. He regained the position he held in 1938 and 1941.

The selections:

First Team	Position	Alternate Team
Mowers (Detroit)	Goal	Brimsek (Boston)
Seibert (Chicago)	Right Defense	Crawford (Boston)
J. Stewart (Detroit)	Left Defense	Hollett (Boston)
Cowley (Boston)	Center	Apps (Toronto)
Carr (Toronto)	Right Wing	Hextall (New York)
D. Bentley (Chicago)	Left Wing	Patrick (New York)
Adams (Detroit)	Coach	Ross (Boston)

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Week's worst gag: The Birmingham Barons are trying out a pitcher named John Orphal and Henry (Age-Herald) Vance relates that a fan saw him warming up the other day and asked the boy's name. . . . "He's Orphal," replied Manager Johnny Riddle. . . . "That's what you think," said the fan, "but he looked mighty good to me."

⁂

The tip is out to watch Ohio State in football next fall. Our informant points out that Paul Brown has all the schoolboy talent in the State wrapped up for fall delivery, and even though he has to use 17-year-old kids, they'll be playing against other 17-year-olds . . . Recommended reading: Frank Graham's "The New York Yankees"—the club's history from the time Joseph W. Gordon was President to the time Joseph L. Gordon was (and is) second baseman. And W. L. White's story in Reader's Digest about Lieut. Col. Frank Kurtz, former Olympic diving champion.

⁂

Lewis Burton, New York Journal-American: "Ex-Ranger Neil Colville, now starring with the Ottawa Commandos, is the most popular player in that city since the old N. H. L. days and recently showed his appreciation with a 164-foot goal. . . . To hockey fans that's the four-minute mile and a 600-foot homer rolled into one."

First Blocks of the Season

By a Staff Photographer

At Opening Crimson Drill

Fullback Paul Perkins and End Dana Dudley, left to right, double-team on a blocking dummy as Harvard's spring football program got under way at Soldiers Field yesterday. Both are veterans from last fall's squad.

City's Municipal Courses To Open for Play April 17

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's municipal golf courses, Franklin Park and George Wright, probably will be opened for play a week from Saturday, provided the weather in the interim is at all favorable. As a rule, the season's start is on Patriots' Day; but this year April 19th falls on a Monday, so that by opening up two days earlier there will be an opportunity for providing a lot of golf-hungry zealots with a week end of their favorite sport, besides putting some extra dollars into the municipal coffers.

Joe Howe, starting his 40th season in charge of golf affairs at Franklin Park, second oldest municipal course in the country, and Bill Delaney, head man at George Wright, are looking forward to an active season. The pay-as-you-play angle, along with a modest seasonal dues stipend for those who think they will play often enough to make that worth while, are factors decidedly in favor of the municipal courses, as well as those of the State and the privately owned layouts which operate on the same lines.

Watched Their Dollars

The way golfers watch their dollars, even in these days of fatter pay envelopes for many of them, was reflected last year at George Wright, where the season's playing attendance jumped from a little under 18,000 the year before to a total of 23,441, coincident with a decrease in annual dues from $35 to $25. That this sharp advance in play was due primarily to the reduction in seasonal dues was indicated in an increase of 101 in the number of season-ticket holders, from 254 in 1941 to 355 in '42.

From the yearly dues group came $8,875, forming the backlog of George Wright revenues; from the Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays contingent, at $2 per round, came only $2,742, representing 1,371 individuals, or only a trifle more than the $2,283 picked up other days at $1 per visit. The total was $13,933.

The "bargain counter" angle at George Wright must have had its appeal, for that course had more play, for the first time, than the older municipal layout at Franklin Park; despite that annual dues at the Park are only $15, that top pay-as-you-play charges are only $1, that men in the service can play any time for 50 cents and that 50 cents also is the charge for so-called twilight play, meaning any time after five o'clock in the afternoon.

Aggregate Lower

The Franklin Park yearly dues group numbered 461, or 106 more than at George Wright; there were 4,981 players at the dollar-per-round rate and 1,680 at 50 cents; yet, singularly enough, the aggregate play at Franklin Park was only 20,297, or more than 3,000 under the George Wright total. The only logical explanation, it seems to me, is that George Wright is more in the nature of a private course and, from that angle, was used a great deal more by the season-ticket holders. It has an elaborate clubhouse and, to use a Thanksgiving Day phrase, "all the fixin's."

Fact of the matter is that the Franklin Park course had the smallest attendance of any season for more than 40 years, maybe even back to the first season of its activities, in 1896. Joe Howe took charge for the city in 1904 and says that he never has seen anything like it. "There were times last season," says Joe, "when I looked around and began to wonder whether I'd been switched over to a private course and didn't know it. Last September I looked for a substantial comeback, but it didn't come."

Some Advantages

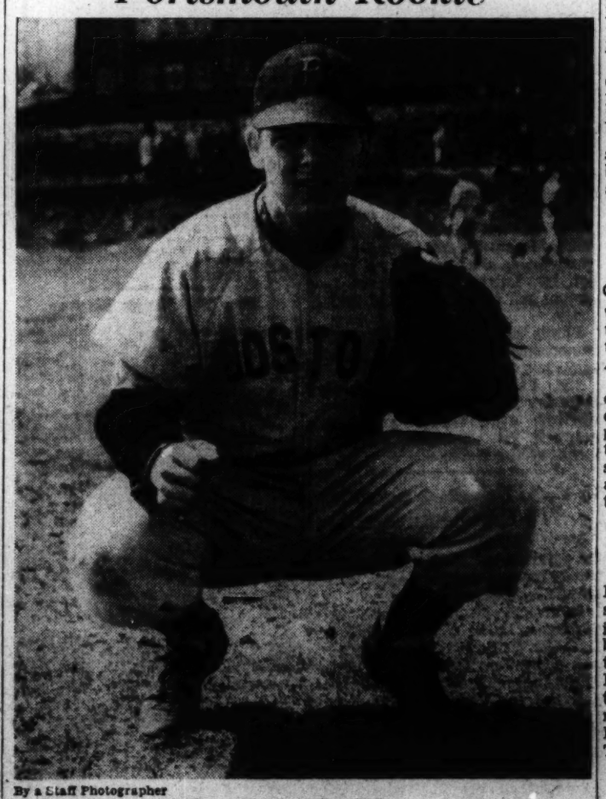
There were some advantages in this attendance slump for those who did use the course. The putting greens had far less wear and tear, consequently were in better shape, in fact, the best conditioned, taken right through the season, that Howe ever knew them to be. "Why, I can remember the times," says he, "when the attendance was so big and the play so incessant that we had to change the cups two and three times on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. As for getting a starting time, players had to wait around three or four hours or more, whereas last year there seldom was a wait for more than a half hour."

Manders Is Simply Checking With His Adel Draft Board

ADEL, Iowa, April 6 (AP)—Pitcher Hal Manders of the Detroit Tigers today denied reports that he had been summoned home by his draft board on a "farm or fight" order.

"I haven't even heard from the board," Manders declared on his arrival from the Tigers' spring training camp at Evansville, Ind. "I simply came home to talk over the situation with draft officials and I wanted them to know that the decision is up to them whether I remain in baseball, go back to the farm or go to war."

Portsmouth Rookie



By a Staff Photographer

Roy Partee, Red Sox

Although this Portsmouth, Va., rookie is the least experienced catcher with the Red Sox, Manager Joe Cronin is using him more than any other man on the backstopping staff. He was in 115 Piedmont League games last year, hit .299 and led all catchers in fielding.

Braves' Two New Fielders Making Grade

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel has had more than his share of trouble this spring. He lost, within less than a week, the combined batting power of Max West and Nanny Fernandez, and today it became universal news that Ernie Lombardi is a holdout desirous of playing elsewhere in 1943. Too, some of the Braves' new hands are willing, but short on experience.

There is one sector of the Braves, however, that you rarely hear Stengel mention. And the reason he almost never mentions it is that he is satisfied with it—knows that when the National League bell rings in about two weeks, the men at those stations will be ready and capable. "That sector" is the right side of the infield.

Joost at Second

Neither Eddie Joost at second base nor Johnny McCarthy at first is a stranger to local fans, but of the two, Eddie is the best known. For the better part of five seasons the San Francisco boy was a mainstay in the Cincinnati infield, settling at shortstop in '42. As he made 45 errors in 130 games, Stengel moved him to second base upon arrival at Wallingford; and it already is apparent that the shift will prove beneficial to Eddie both at bat and in the field.

McCarthy was one of the most valuable men in the minor leagues a year ago. Playing first base for Indianapolis, he paced the American Association with 133 runs batted in, despite an unimpressive .295 hitting mark. By vote of critics he was the No. 1 team man in the A. A., and it is not impossible that he will soon fill a similar role at Braves Field.

With Dodgers

McCarthy had his initial big league chance with the Dodgers, back in '35. His next stop was the Polo Grounds, while Memphis Bill Terry was still field boss of the Giants. But in each case Johnny failed to impress his superiors in the batter's box. Even in the minors, until last year, he rarely looked like a good hitter. That Indianapolis record, though, suggests that the lanky first sacker has learned something since he last appeared in the majors, Stengel hopes so.

As predicted in this column more than two weeks ago—March 19, to be exact—Lombardi and the Braves are some distance apart in regard to salary. It is known that Bob Quinn has made efforts to trade the big catcher, obviously without success. You can expect new developments at any moment.

⁂

By blanking the Baltimore Orioles yesterday, 8-0, Red Sox pitchers stretched their string of scoreless innings to an even 20. They shut out the Dodgers on Sunday and also blanked them in the last two innings of Saturday's exhibition at Ebbets Field.

⁂

With the possible exception of the battery, Manager Joe Cronin very likely used against Baltimore yesterday the same line-up which will open the season April 21. It was Lake short, Fox right, Lupien first, Doerr second, McBride center, Tabor third and Simmons left.

⁂

This Red Sox-Baltimore series continues today and tomorrow.

⁂

Lefty Grove, looking harder and leaner than when he left the Red Sox according to critics following the team, visited his former mates at Baltimore.

John Berly Hangs Up Uniform After Hurling 20 Years

HOUSTON, Texas, April 6 (AP) Pitcher John Berly, whose tricky curves hoisted him from sandlot baseball in 1923, has decided to quit the game after 20 years in eight leagues.

Property of the Milwaukee club of the American Association, Berly has asked to be placed on the voluntary retired list or to be given his outright release.

He pitched for the St. Louis Cardinals in 1924 and 1928, the New York Giants in 1931 and the Philadelphia Nationals in 1932 and 1933. Only three seasons ago he set an International League record by pitching 63 games for Toronto and Rochester.

Reds Tickets

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds received word from the home office that for the first time in years a few opening game tickets were available early in April.

A sell-out still is considered a certainty by Red officials, who said drafting of many fans and transportation difficulties accounted for the slowing of sales. The 30,000 seats available at the park normally are sold by late fall or early winter.

Tigers Get Pitcher

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP) — The Detroit Tigers stemmed a steady stream of player losses by picking up Bill McClaren, a rookie first baseman. Down to 24 players, now that pitchers Hal Newhouser and Hal Manders are huddling with their draft boards, McClaren's announcement that he would report Friday was welcome news to the Tigers.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 5

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(Continued from previous page)

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Coats of Arms of the United Nations

Second of an informative series of thirty articles on the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

Under the Act of Union of England and Scotland in 1706 the King's right to determine the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom and its dependencies was acknowledged. The present Arms were fixed by royal proclamation in 1801 and 1837. Previously the Royal Arms had consisted of those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Hanover, in combination. In 1803 George III dropped the arms of France, and Queen Victoria, on her accession, dropped those of Hanover, as she did not succeed to that throne. Thus the Royal Arms, as displayed on the Royal Standard, assumed the form with which we are familiar—a combination of the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. England is represented in the first and fourth quarters of the shield by three golden lions on a red field; Scotland in the second quarter, by a red lion on a golden field, enclosed in a "double tressure," a border of two thin lines; and Ireland in the third quarter by a golden harp on a blue field.

King James VI of Scotland, on becoming James I of England, took for supporters of the shield one lion and one unicorn, the latter symbolic of Scotland and the former of England. The unicorn is a fabulous animal, best known as a heraldic charge or supporter. Two unicorns were borne as supporters of the Scottish royal arms for about a century before the union of the crowns.

England's Three Lions

How England came to be represented by three lions is not entirely clear. Two lions were assigned as the arms of William the Conqueror, a lion each for Normandy and Maine. As a Crusader, Richard Coeur de Lion's banner bore two lions combatant, but on his second great shield, three lions passant guardant appear. The date of this shield is 1195; so, for nearly seven and a half centuries, with the exception of the days of Cromwell, the three golden lions on a red field have typified the power of England. The lion rampant of Scotland dates from the time of William the Lion, about 1165, and became part of the royal standard in 1603.

In Scotland the Royal Arms are arranged somewhat differently, the positions of the lion and unicorn being reversed; and within the shield, Scotland takes the first and fourth quarters, England the second and Ireland the third. In England the King has one achievement of arms and in Scotland another.

The motto on the garter surrounding the shield is "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Dishonored be he who thinks ill of it.) On the scroll below is a battle-cry, "Dieu et mon Droit" (God and my Right). Among the symbolic flowers arranged between the scroll and shield are the rose for England, the thistle for Scotland, and the shamrock for Ireland.

Arms Not Hereditary

The Royal Arms are not hereditary, but pass by "succession, election, or conquest" along with the sovereignty of the dominions they represent. Thus the younger children of the sovereign inherit no right to the Royal Arms until a different version of them has been assigned by Royal Warrant. The Duke of Windsor, for instance, uses a form of the Royal Arms different from that he used as Edward VIII.

Although the Royal Arms are also the arms of the United Kingdom, they may be used only by the departments and officers (in their official capacity) of His Majesty's Government, and by private persons or bodies who possess a license from the King. Certain firms and individuals who are purveyors to the Royal Family are granted this license. There is a Royal Warrant Holders Association comprised of those who have such privileges, guarding jealously the rights of the warrant holders.

Persons of a certain rank were allowed to have their shields flanked by representations of animals or human beings, known as "supporters." Occasionally other ornaments were used according to personal fancy; but the "achievement of arms" was properly a combination of shield, crest, supporters and motto. Heraldry did more than merely identify a man; it made known in a small space a surprising amount of information about his social position and family history. Sometimes the shield was divided up into a number of squares, in each of which was a coat of arms. These squares were known as quarterings and indicated a right to bear the arms of more families than one. In a similar way the confederation of states and provinces into one nation is often indicated by the quarterings of a country's coat of arms.

Through a study of the coats of arms of the United Nations we can gain a clearer idea of their history and of the ideals for which they stand.

The King.

2—United Kingdom of Great Britain

(Tomorrow: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Insofar as we have been able to determine, no one ever knew or heard of a United States Marine with an inferiority complex.

Detroit News: Mentioned frequently in the public prints is the "growing scarcity." Which seems as much a paradox as "many fewer" and "depressions' peak."

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Statistics show that a soldier eats 1,079 pounds more food in a year than he does as a civilian. When he is a civilian he has to worry about paying for it.

Scanlan in Buffalo News: Remember when you used to go to the grocer for rock candy, sticks of hard transparent crystals with a string through the center?

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Gunpowder Is Made In Various Grain Sizes?

The first gunpowder was black powder, a mixture containing saltpeter, charcoal, and sulfur. The explosive action results when the charcoal and sulfer burn and are oxidized by the oxygen in the saltpeter.

Since the advent, about a hundred years ago, of smokeless powder, black powder has been gradually displaced as a propellant in guns by the more recent discovery. Smokeless powder is made from partially dissolved nitrocellulose extruded into macaroni-like rods or tubes.

There are cut into flakes or cylinders and the solvent eliminated by evaporation.

In the term gunpowder, the word "powder" is somewhat misleading. The grains of smokeless powder, for example, are solid, hard, and horny, and range from a few thousandths of an inch to an inch or larger, depending on the size of the gun for which the charge is designed.

The process by which the charge, whether of black powder or of smokeless powder, propels the projectile from the rifle or cannon is one of combustion or burning rather than detonation.

In contrast with combustion, detonation is much more rapid and violent. A detonating explosive, such as dynamite, is useless for propelling projectiles from guns, and attempts to use such an explosive would result in bursting the gun barrel.

Gunpowder, however, while very fast compared to ordinary processes of combusion, burns slowly enough so that the gases produced expand as fast as they are formed, pushing against the projectile and ejecting it from the gun muzzle at high speed.

A finely powdered explosive will burn more rapidly than a coarse one. This is because the burning takes place on the surface of the particles, and the smaller they are the more rapidly they will burn, just as a pile of shavings will burn more rapidly than a solid log.

And since the grain size of smokeless powder can be controlled accurately, the speed of combustion also can be controlled, resulting in greater accuracy of fire than when black powder is used.

W. P. Keasbey

When the Male Wears the Plumage

The glum expression on the female bird, on the left, is perhaps on the envious side. These rare specimens, known as bare-necked umbrella birds, are from Costa Rica. Unlike the average human male, it is the male umbrella bird that owns—and carries—the "umbrella." Several times a day, apparently when he's feeling particularly happy, he lowers and spreads his crest until his eyes and most of his beak are hidden. The bare patch of skin on his throat can be easily seen; this is the airsack that the bird inflates "to the size of a big tomato," according to an ornithology expert, when making a strange booming noise in the wild.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Argüelles, Commodore Julio Diez (hōō'-lyō thē'-ās är-gwā'-yās) — Chief of Cuba's coastal defense.

Kasnia (kȧs'-nyŭ)—River of Soviet Russia.

Lozovaya (lŭ-zŭ-vȧ'-yŭ) — Town of Soviet Russia.

Lyubotin (lyōō-bū-tyēn') — Town of Soviet Russia.

Maknassy (mĭk-nȧ'-sȧ) — Town in Tunisia.

Pownall, Gen. Sir Henry (poun'-'l) — British Commander-in-Chief in Iran and Iraq.

Sedjanane (sȧj-nȧ'-nĭ) — Town on the north coast of Tunisia.

Sychevka (sĭ-chôf'-kŭ) — Important railway town of Soviet Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Gabès (gä'-bĕs)—Name of a gulf, a seaport, and an oasis of Tunisia.

Morlaix (môr'-lē')—Seaport and location of an important viaduct in Brittany, France.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ask, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

NEWS ITEM— WORD COMES FROM SWITZERLAND THAT MUSSOLINI IS WRITING HIS MEMOIRS.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Put in a Crop of Dill Pickles*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Might Need Them Again at That*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*On Their Own*

By The Hagers

In Lighter Vein

Surprise

The bus was starting in the midst of a torrent of rain when the conductor put his head inside and inquired: "Will any gentleman get outside and oblige a lady?"

"She can come inside and sit on my knee, if she likes," said a passenger, jocularly, and, to his great surprise, in bounced a buxom woman, who forthwith appropriated the offered knee.

After a time the man got into conversation with his burden, and asked her where she was going. On hearing her destination, he exclaimed, "Bless me, that's my house!"

"Yes, sir," replied the woman, blushing: "I'm the new cook!"—Exchange.

Uninformed

Little Willie, after an absence of two days, arrived back at school. "Didn't your mother write a note?" asked his teacher.

"Yes, ma'am, but I forgot to bring it," replied Willie.

"Well, young man," went on the teacher, "why were you away?"

"I don't know, I didn't read the note," came back the unassailable reply.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

History—to Know, to Make

"While we read history we make history." This seldom remembered line by George William Curtis comes to mind admonitively as one reads the New York Times survey concerned with the teaching of history in the United States. For if Americans generally are in a class with the college freshmen touched by this survey, there is all too little constructive effort going into the reading of history in the United States, and too small a hope that the readers are properly prepared to take their inevitable part in the making of it.

Can it be that in a country where so many people talk of the need of re-educating other peoples there is really a marked deficiency of the very type of knowledge which for freedom's sake it is necessary to impart to others? When one speaks of re-educating the Germans, one does not mean in the physical sciences but in those branches of learning which include, or get their documentation from, history. The history of freedom, we say, must supplant the history of despotism. But what relation have Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Hamilton, to the history of freedom? College freshmen in a land free because of the efforts of men like these are not sure—or so the survey indicates.

Obviously the subject opened up by the New York Times will not be soon closed. For many will ask whether, if a person has not learned the main points of history by the time he reaches his first year of college, he will ever learn them. In more than 80 per cent of American colleges history is not a required subject; apparently the belief is that the high and preparatory schools have taught it sufficiently well. Apparently they have not.

Then the question comes, Why not? Have "isms" warped the teaching of history, or the fear of "isms" prevented its being stated objectively enough to satisfy a skeptical younger generation? Or had free men undervalued their way of life so far as to lose interest in how it came to be?

The question has just been asked. The answers will be coming in for a long time. Meanwhile, Americans may well ponder to what extent the lives of another generation may depend on a wider and deeper understanding, not only of America and its freedom, but of all peoples, their past, their present, their yearnings for a fuller life. This is history, and the citizen who does not read it well can hardly hope to make it better.

Prisoners Can Help

American States and communities are beginning to realize that while men and women are idle in prison, needed manpower is being wasted.

The War Effort Committee of the Massachusetts Prison Colony at Norfolk—an inmate group—could not have appealed to a more sympathetic listener than Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, when they asked recently for a review of the individual cases of prisoners in the Bay State with a view to releasing them for armed service or war industry. Mr. Lyman has a bill in the Legislature permitting this.

There is precedent for releasing prisoners for the Army or war plants. At least eight States, among them New York, Michigan, and New Jersey, have already revised their parole policies to permit it. Kentucky has enacted a law providing for parole of selected prisoners directly into the Army.

In New Jersey, John Colt, Parole Director, reports that 400 prisoners paroled to go into the service "have been transformed into real fighting men . . . only a handful have proved unsuited for military life, none have committed serious infractions, and many have records of conspicuous merit."

The Federal Government is also exploring the possibility of utilizing manpower bottled up in Federal penitentiaries. Up to Oct. 1, 1942, 2,111 probationers were discharged from Federal supervison to enter the forces.

Chief stumbling block in Massachusetts appears to be the lack of an immediate plan for using the prisoners in the war effort. This would seem to be a problem for the Commissioner of Correction, the Parole Board, Selective Service, and the Manpower Commission to solve.

Those favoring release of inmates for war effort point out that 96 per cent of them will come out eventually. Now, they contend, is the ideal time, as there is plenty to to keep them occupied.

Second War Loan Drive

In launching its Second War Loan Drive April 12, the United States Treasury is aided by the fact that a large number of citizens now accurately appreciate the relation of War Bond purchases to inflation. They recognize that attainment of the $13,000,000,000 goal not only will facilitate payment for a certain number of war implements, but, by absorbing a portion of the excess purchasing power loose in the Nation, will help protect the average American from the ravages of spiraling prices.

Too, there are definite advantages gained when the Government can go direct to the people for a part of the money it needs rather than to the professional lenders. History has several lessons in regard to governments emerging from wars with fiscal policies dictated by monied interests.

Americans have no lack of evidence as to the meaning of this war. Most of them understand the real threat to all who cherish liberty. They are answering it in a variety of ways with quiet, purposeful hearts and without fanfare. Proof of this can be seen in the millions of service stars that hang in windows along Park Avenue, and along Main Street.

Sale of War Bonds is an intelligent, convenient method for raising funds directly from the people for conduct of the war, and for drawing off part of the purchasing power presently in excess of the goods available. The wisdom of having personal financial reserves upon which to draw in the readjustment days ahead is too plain to require exposition.

Making a success of the Second War Loan Drive is an individual job for each American. It is one way of expressing gratitude for democratic blessings. The drive is an exercise in co-operative endeavor, and its energetic, prompt fulfillment will contribute to unity at home, to encouragement among America's allies, and to dismay among the critics and enemies of democracy.

'Called on Account of Fighting'

This is not a moment when postponement of discussion of French politics in North Africa will produce much excitement, especially in view of the fact that the postponement has been explained as due to military considerations. General Eisenhower's request to General de Gaulle to delay his visit to General Giraud may be open to other interpretations than are being offered by official sources. Yet there is enough military activity just now in North Africa to make the official version of the case acceptable to public opinion.

It is understandable that at this highly critical time the leaders of the United Nations offensive against the Nazis in Tunisia could not welcome the possibility of widespread demonstrations among adherents of either French faction. It is understandable that they should feel that the fighting which is to make possible a restoration of France should take precedence over the argument as to how France is to be divided—or is it unified?—after the war.

Nevertheless, the fact is that the decision to ask General de Gaulle to postpone his visit to Africa has followed closely upon the conferences of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, with United States authorities in Washington. Another point that the Fighting French group may note with apprehension is that General Eisenhower's request was transmitted through the British Foreign Office.

The de Gaullists may conclude that the American State Department, whose policies have seemed to favor General Giraud, are swinging the British into line to the detriment of the Fighting French movement. This would account for the rather impolitic expression of regret in the Fighting French statement on the postponement, and for hints about publishing "the real reason" for the delay, which hints may have leaked into the news without the de Gaullists' approval but which place an untimely emphasis on their dissatisfaction.

If there are real reasons which differ from General Eisenhower's statement, discussion of them now can have little effect. The news from North Africa is being made by the American, British and French patriots who are closing the trap on General Rommel. General Catroux, representing the Fighting French, has access to General Giraud, so progress toward agreement need not be halted by the postponement of General de Gaulle's visit.

We wouldn't know, but probably the no-knock gas of today is the kind no one complains about because there's enough of it.

The Bookshelf

With Malice Toward None

It is certainly possible for Americans to like and to admire the English people without understanding them; but in some cases this lack of understanding has seemed to contribute to a less amiable attitude, in which case it constitutes a barrier impeding the co-operation essential between allies. In either event, it is desirable that well-considered attempts be made to give Americans a better insight into those aspects of English life which they find most difficult to comprehend.

The latest of these efforts is a skillful commentary by D. W. Brogan, a Scot who is an authority on both American and English history, and who is at present head of the American Section of Intelligence, British Broadcasting Corporation. His book, THE ENGLISH PEOPLE (New York: Knopf. $3), is a simple, lucid explanation of the features of English life and English institutions which differ most from the American way.

There are seven chapters, ringing the changes on the Gilbert envoy:

> In spite of all temptations
> To belong to other nations
> He remains an Englishman!

This does not signify an attitude of perfunctory flag-waving, but it does attest a nationalism which the American can understand. The misconception arises when an American thinks that the average Englishman is fighting for the British Empire.

* * *

Mr. Brogan, in his chapter on the Empire, and in his concluding study regarding the English and the outside world, corrects this view. He thinks that it might have arisen from a mistaken belief that England owes its wealth and power entirely to its Imperial possessions; by correcting this initial fallacy, he exposes the erroneous conclusion. The average Englishman is fighting for England, as Mr. Brogan points out: ". . . the Empire means far less to him, spiritually and materially, than the small though rich island where by far the greater part of the English-speaking population of the Empire lives and means to continue living."

Mr. Brogan's study of the structure of the Empire is preceded by an equally valuable chapter on England as a democracy. The American who is unfamiliar with the Statute of Westminster may entertain some false notions in regard to English imperial policy; while the American who is only too familiar with the endless class divisions on the island may wonder just how far English democracy goes.

* * *

Mr. Brogan discusses with acumen the "English genius for carrying out profound changes under the disguise of immovable conservatism," and he shows how, politically, England has become actually one of the most mature democracies in the world. He holds no brief for the class distinctions which have prevented it from becoming a full democracy, but he does explain how they arose and why they continue.

The remaining chapters deal with the complex educational system, the "established" Church, the problem of India, and the English at war. All include illuminating comments on the character of the English people. A calm authority and general good humor pervade the work, making it a pleasure to read. The author's disarming urbanity carries him—and the reader—easily through topics which might undo the purpose of the book by serving as springboards for argument if they were approached in the usual manner.

However, any discussion of right and wrong is for the most part avoided: Mr. Brogan is chiefly concerned with whys and wherefores. He does not maintain that the Gallic proverb, to understand all is to forgive all, necessarily follows; but to invoke that understanding in the first place is an important task. Both the English and the Americans can be grateful that Mr. Brogan was entrusted with it. M. W. S.

Our Readers Say—

Our Neighbors Down Under

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although your paper is eight weeks old when we receive it, we look forward to its arrival. The newspapers here almost daily quote from The Christian Science Monitor. We have many of your young men here now; we like them, always so well groomed and well behaved; we are hoping many will stay with us.

Why do Americans call the "autumn" the "fall"? You do not call the spring the "rise." What's the matter with that nice word "autumn"?

We have what we consider the world's best apple called "Granny Smith." It was first grown by Mrs. Smith in the chimney corner of her orchard. Delicious for eating or cooking; grows large with a small core. We wonder if it has reached your shores.

We do not like the way Americans mince up their food; it looks messy, but no doubt there is much we do that Americans wish we would not do. However, we be brethren.

(MRS.) ROSE EDWARDS

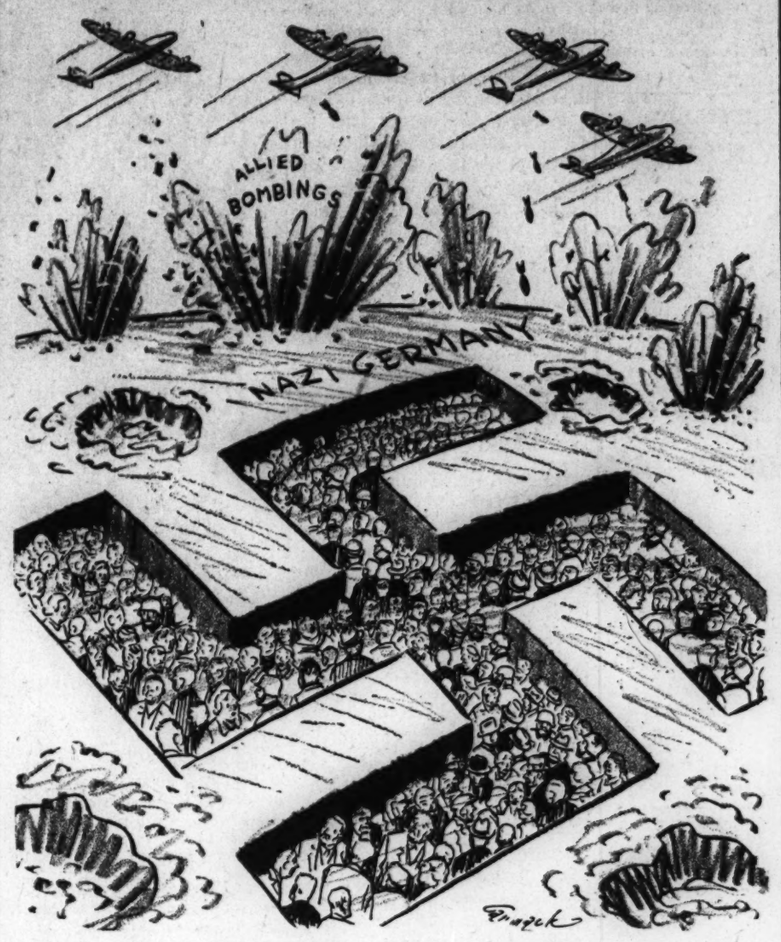
Sydney, Australia.

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—"Granny" has not arrived here yet, and it is only fair to warn her she probably would encounter some rather stiff competition for that world's best title. As for "autumn," nothing is the matter with it, really. Many Americans use it. There is, however, something to be said on the appropriateness of using "fall" to designate the season when the leaves fall from the trees. H. W. and F. G. Fowler said it eloquently in "The King's English":

"Fall is better on the merits than autumn, in every way; it is short, Saxon (like the other three season names), picturesque; it reveals its derivation to everyone who uses it, not to the scholar only, like autumn; and we (the English) once had as good a right to it as the Americans; but we have chosen to let the right lapse, and to use the word now is no better than larceny."]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rapidly Becoming the World's Biggest Fox Hole



Down the Middle of the Road

Regionalism and the Isolationists

By Erwin D. Canham

One commentator said that Winston Churchill's address of March 21 sounded to him as if the British leader had got tired of waiting for the Republican Party to make up its mind. Be that as it may, two eminent Republicans—Herbert Hoover and Hugh L. Gibson—have seized and embraced Mr. Churchill's formula for world organization. It begins to look as if that formula offered a genuine bridge to isolationists. If so, it was statecraft of the highest order, and transcended the American efforts of Sumner Welles, Harold Stassen, Clarence Streit, and Ely Culbertson put together. It was even more astute than the B_2H_2 resolution.

Now just how did Mr. Churchill accomplish his remarkable fusion? In a few simple words: "One can imagine that under a world institution embodying or representing the United Nations, and some day all nations, there should come into being a Council of Europe and a Council of Asia . . . it is upon the creation of the Council of Europe and the settlement of Europe that the first practical task will be centered . . . In Europe lie most of the causes which have led to these two world wars . . . it would be our hope that the United Nations, headed by the three great victorious Powers, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States, and Soviet Russia, should immediately begin to confer upon the future world organization which is to be our safeguard against future wars . . ."

* * *

The feature of Mr. Churchill's proposals which has attracted American isolationist interest is its regionalism. Although he suggests that the Council of Europe should operate *under* a world institution, and that the planning should be done by the Big Three Powers, he also very definitely segregated the major task of war-preventing into the hands of the Council of Europe, *over* which the United States might have some sort of authority, but *in* which it would not be represented.

Thus Mr. Churchill put his finger on the main concern of American isolationists—the fear of being involved in "foreign politics." His solution would attract the local Republican committeemen of the State of Indiana. Asked in a Fort Wayne newspaper poll the other day: "Should the United States mix extensively in foreign politics after the war?" they replied 80 per cent in the negative. This is the same feeling reflected by Messrs. Hoover and Gibson in their book, and in a recent magazine article in which they analyze Mr. Churchill's speech.

Actually, of course, few Americans believe that we should "mix in foreign politics,"—in that language. But that is not the same thing as agreeing to do our part in organizing and preserving the peace. Is it now possible to make a distinction between world co-operation and "foreign politics"? Mr. Churchill makes the distinction. Will Main Street do the same? And, if so, is it a valid distinction and will it lead to peace?

Most students of recent world history are keenly aware of the advantages as well as shortcomings of regionalism. To make regional organizations too strong would be to invite rivalry and contention between the groupings, and would not lead to peace. Regionalism plays into the hands of continental imperialism. To ignore the realistic advantages of regionalism, on the other hand, is to invite failure. The League of Nations certainly suffered from the unrealistic position of small non-European Powers. And regionalism does, indeed, offer a way out for isolationists. Nobody in the United States would claim to be an isolationist in regard to Pan-America. And few, probably, would object to an over-all relationship between Pan-America and other regional groups.

For the United States to isolate itself from its allies' counsels would be unadulterated folly. So it ought to be prepared to accept Mr. Churchill's suggestion for three stages: leadership in organization by these three Powers; a "world institution" of the United Nations and ultimately all nations; and regional Councils to take up pressing war-making problems.

* * *

Obviously the regions overlap. While the United States would be greatly concerned in the Pan-American group, its interest in what Mr. Churchill called the Council of Asia would be scarcely less acute. Indeed, in many respects our interest in Asia—whence came the present attack upon us—is even greater than it is in the other nations of the Americas. And fundamentally, since the world-aggression sprang first from Nazi ambitions, our interest in Europe is paramount.

Yet it might well be, in practice, that the handling of the territorial, military, and political details of European and Asiatic reorganization would have to take place on the spot. Our role therein will manifestly be large. Yet it could be worked out precisely as Mr. Churchill suggests. We would safeguard our interests in peace, stability, and justice through the over-all world institution. The political wrangling to which our isolationists object could be left to the regional Council.

It is surely possible—literally—to make the best of both worlds. There is much on which both isolationists and interventionists agree. After all, we all want a peaceful, orderly world. If we forgot about words, slogans and epithets and concentrated on our basic agreement, we could achieve the goal.

Mirror of World Opinion

Do Not Fear!

More people than you realize are retarded in life, and often completely torn to pieces, by their fears. Their fears become so habitual and discouraging to their best daily effort that they are often prone to surrender entirely to them. Hence, they become slaves to them to such an extent that fear is the foremost trait of their lives.

Do not fear! Your part is to live up to the best you may know and trust that the end result will be favorable. . . .

Do not fear! Most of those who fight will return. Those who do not will not have died in vain. There are some things greater than the preservation of physical life.

Do not fear people, or things, or imaginary forces. Do not fear anything except the violation of truth, as you know it. That alone should be the basis of fear.—ARLIE B. DAVIDSON in the *Montgomery* (Ala.) *Advertiser.*

The Wide Horizon

"Taxes Are the Big Mop"

By Robert R. Mullen

Let us examine for a moment just where taxes fit into the war picture, and just what is the problem confronting the American Congress at this time. Possibly such an examination will, by more exactly delineating the picture, suggest some items of answer.

In the first place, let it be recalled that despite the President's Budget Message request that 50 per cent of 1944 expenditures be met by taxation, savings or both (which has been taken to mean a request for $16,000,000,000 in additional tax revenues), the thing that Washington really has its eye on is using taxes to combat inflation. The situation is plain: Supply of goods that people can buy is diminishing; demand—from people with new jobs and higher wages—is rising. The economic tendency, of course, is for the price of the diminishing goods to rise to level of the rising purchasing power. That is inflation, and for those with incomes that fail to rise that is chaos and old night.

Part of the answer is to set ceiling prices and to ration available supplies. A bigger part of the answer is to find some way to absorb surplus purchasing power and keep it out of the market place. War Bonds and bank savings are one absorbent; but taxes are the big mop.

* * *

That being so, it is difficult to understand why, like any prudent housekeeper, the Administration didn't get the mop ready when it knew—as everybody knew—there was going to be a flood. It is difficult, that is, until we look into the practical requirement of such taxes.

Through a hodge-podge system of taxes dictated partly for reasons of revenue, partly for political reasons, and partly for punitive reasons, the Federal Government has today arrived at a point where it has three main sources of tax income. One is taxes on corporations, which nobody supposes can be raised very much further—if, indeed, they shouldn't be lowered. Another is the broad group of excise taxes, which can be further broadened, so far as effective revenues are concerned, only by making them into a general sales tax, and that has limitations as well as substantial opposition.

The third and remaining source appears to be income taxes levied on individuals. Even that, as some 40,000,000 Americans now vividly know, is not an untapped source. The problem is to find a rate, and a method of application, which will be: 1. light enough not to inflict undue hardship on those of fixed low income; 2. heavy enough really to mop up some of the surplus money in the hands of large or rising incomes.

* * *

Several methods come to thought. Those having small incomes, not benefiting from wage increases, might be exempted from a certain percentage of income tax to allow for the general rise in cost of living. Taxes might be levied on a family-wide basis, so that homes having only one or two wage earners in normal times but having three or four now would be assessed proportionately heavier. Or the theory of the excess profits tax now applied to corporations earning war profits might be extended down to individuals profiting in wages because of the war.

For each of these, obviously, there are objections. The great bulk of war workers, for the most part solidly organized, are not going to sit idly by while taxes are specially tailored to absorb their higher incomes. The member of a family who has never worked before is not going to welcome taxes aimed specially at his or her earnings. The man who subsisted on WPA wages for several years is not going to view his present enlarged pay check as excess profits. But something must be done. Sacrifices will have to be made.

Finding the rate and the method for effective taxation is one of the big inflation questions for which Congress must supply the answer. Thus far, we regret to observe, it has proved to be the $64 question.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Jefferson's Hopes

Jefferson had hoped to make his country forever pure and free; to abolish war with its train of debt, extravagance, corruption and tyranny; to build up a government devoted only to useful and moral objects; to bring upon earth a new era of peace and good-will among men.—HENRY ADAMS, "History of the United States in the Administration of Thomas Jefferson."

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